BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 24

Jan. 1924

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ASHEVILLE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For the Year Ending

December 31, 1923.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

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				V. D. Clinic	
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Purchasing Agent J. E. Linder.....Phone 2215

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Ernest Israel Plumbing Inspector

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Miss Mae McFee, Secretary......Phone 152

Nursing Staff

Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152
Maude E. Setzer, R. N.; Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.;
Daisy Patterson, R. N.; Clara Wenke, R. N.;
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;
Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 35,000

Annual Report of the Health Department for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1923.

Morbidity and Mortality.

During 1923 there were 44 cases of chicken pox reported, 62 cases of diphtheria, 1 diphtheria carrier, 1,-445 cases of measles, 42 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of poliomyelitis. 1 case of small pox (imported), 261 cases of whooping cough, and 18 cases of typhoid, 13 of which were imported and 5 local. 569 cases of tuberculosis were reported. large number of T. B. cases was due to the fact that the new tuberculosis law went into effect June 1st, 1923,

and the physicians were requested to report all cases, old and new, so that the records in the Health Department might be complete.

There was a great decrease in diphtheria cases over 1922, when 139 cases and 29 carriers were reported. This decrease, was largely due to the efforts of the school physician and the Public Health Nurses. Dr. Cocke. school physician, has immunized 767 school children against diphtheria during the past year.

Last year was a banner year for measles—the largest number being reported in the history of the health Department. Asheville, however, was not alone in this respect. Reports from all over the country show that measles were prevelant in every section.

There were 196 deaths from communicable diseases. 4 from whooping cough; 1 death from typhoid fever (imported); 192 from tuberculosis, 179 imported, 13 local. Of the 13 local cases, 9 were colored and 4 were white. With a white population of 28,000, this means only one death in seven thousand from tuberculosis.

1,881 houses were placarded and 963 rooms were fumigated.

Total number of deaths reported was 754; local 498, imported 256; white 507, colored 247; male 382, female 372.

Deaths under 1 year, 102; 1 to 5 years, 52; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 20 years, 47; 20 to 40 years 241; 40 to 75 years plus, 296.

Total number of births reported -801. White 584, colored 217; male 405, female 396.

Total number of stillborn 71: white 33, colored 38; male 46, female 25.

Public Health Nursing

Cases carried from December. 1922, 181. New cases opened 3059, making a total of 3240 cases cared for during the year. Classification of these cases were as follows: Prenatal, post natal, tubercular, influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, tonsilitis, colds, measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, otitis media, colitis, rheumtism, neuritis, carcinoma, nephritis, post-operative, acute indigestion, myo-carditis, burns, la-cerations, fractures, sprains, and many other minor ailments and injuries. The number of nursing visits was 12,253, follow up visits to homes of school children 675, general welfare and advisory visits 6,508, making a total of 19,426 visits during the vear.

The nurses assisted the Medical Examiner of Schools with 2,681 examinations of school children and 1,423 vaccinations against smallpox. A total of 767 children were given toxin antitoxin. The number of routine class room inspections made was 20,677.

The first part of the nurse's visit to the school is taken up with the care of the numerous ailments and injuries of the children sent to her by the teachers. These are the obvious things, the sore and inflamed throat, symptoms of cold, temperature, red, watery eyes, cuts, scratches, bruises, skin and head infections and eruptions. Many of these conditions require immediate attention and the children are sent home and referred to the family physician. It is the aim of the nurses to make and keep these children well. Each month we find fewer children below normal in weight, and in the schools where scales have been installed the children are weighed and measured each month by the teacher and a record is kept on the weight chart. Correct diet is stressed, especially drinking milk instead of tea and coffee. Thru Dr. Wheeler the Biltmore Dairy offered to supply milk to all of the schools at three cents per half pint, individual bottles. This makes it possible for almost every child to have milk. They also supply a limited number of children, who cannot afford it, free of charge. The increased popularity of milk as a beverage is very encouraging.

On the eighteenth and nineteenth of May the Board of Education and the Medical Inspector of Schools in collaboration brought to Asheville the Jolly Jester, a health clown from the Child Health Association of New York, which proved an immense success. Great interest was shown by all ages, parents as well as children. It has been very pleasing to note the impressions made upon the children and we believe the health lessons taught will be lasting.

The follow up work in the homes consists of instructions in the care of measles, impetigo, scabies, ringworm, pink eye, pediculosis and other contagious and infectious diseases; also impressing upon parents and children the vital importance of observing quarantine. The most common defects found by the medical inspector are defective teeth and enlarged and infected tonsils. A card is sent to the parents calling their attention to defects found, and the number of corrections obtained have been very gratifying.

The Clinics have been a most interesting feature of the work and we feel that the active interest taken by the doctors in charge of these clinics, which are held at 160 Biltmore Ave., help to stimulate enthusiasm not only among our patients but the public in general. The untiring efforts of Dr. Elias, Dr. Harrison and Dr. Ward have brought splendid results. The orthopedic clinic with Dr. Edward King in charge has proven most ben-

eficial to several of our more unfortunate children who have not had a fair chance in life, due to curvature, bone injury in early life, and neglect. Enough cannot be said in a report of this kind, of the wonderful results obtained through these clinics.

The number of new cases enrolled during the year 215, old cases returning, 910, which shows a total of 1.125 cases for the year. All children attending the clinics who were below normal in weight, and many fall far short of the normal number of pounds, were given a quart of milk each day, and when they reached and passed the normal mark, the milk was given to some child who needed it more. It is not possible to estimate the wonderful results obtained thru giving the milk at the clinics, which we have been able to do through the continued generosity of Mr. Fred L. Seelv. 692 milk books were given during the year making a total of 10,380 quarts of milk.

The prenatal clinic organized in February, Dr. R. A. White in charge, is held the first and third Wednesdays of each month and a total of 32 patients have been examined and treated. A tubercular Clinic was organized in March, Dr. Paul Ringer in charge. The clinics were held weekly. During the six months these clinics were held 39 patients reported for treatment. We hope that arrangements can be made to continue these later. The Associated Charaties have a general clinic Monday and Friday of each week with Dr. Arthur Denchfield in charge.

Much has been accomplished for the comfort of acute and chronic cases by the nurses, thru the linen and equipment furnished by the Associated Charaties, in cases where patients did not have it and were unable to purchase it. All the nursing care possible was given and some member of the family, who was able was taught to carry on the work between the nurses visits.

Mrs. I. C. Hanna, who had been supervisor of the work for two years. resigned Sept. 1st, to take care of a very dear friend who was seriously Her resignation was accepted with deep regret. She realized the importance and responsibility of her position as supervisor, was untiring in her efforts and unfailing in her zeal to discharge her every duty with credit to herself and betterment to her people, and by her pleasing personality endeared herself to all associated with her. Miss Eleanor Ormond, a member of our nursing staff resigned on Aug. 31st, in order to take a six month course in Public Health Nursing. Miss Ormond is a splendid nurse and a tireless worker and it was with regret that her resignation was accepted. Our best wishes go with both Mrs. Hanna and Miss Ormond, knowing that in whatever position they are placed they will be faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. Daisy Patterson and Miss Wenke were appointed to fill two vacancies on the staff.

Laboratory.

Microscopic examinations — Diphtheria, positive, diagnosis and release 179, negative 889; Widal, typhoid, negative 28, positive 23; Para a and b, negative 101; tubercle bacilli, negative, 85, positive 38; gonococcus, negative 20, positive 10; vincent's spirillum, positive 7; negative 12, positive 1; feces, intestinal parasites, negative 30, positive 6. Analysis of urine, 129. Examination of water for pollution 97. Bacterial counts of milk 6,193; chemical analysis of milk 2,313.

The culture work during 1923 was much less than that of 1922 because of the very few cases of diphtheria occuring during the year. In general,

the other items of routine microscopic examination show an increase over that of the preceding year. This increase was due to an increase in the number of dairies and a rigid adherence to the plan of making the monthly reports the average of from three to five samples from each dairy.

Figured at the current prices the total amount of work done in the city laboratory during the past year exceeds twenty-two thousand dollars. The execution of this work cost the city approximately \$3,000, thus showing a net saving, to the city, of \$19,000.00. A per capita saving of approximately fifty cents.

The Wasserman work from the city clinic is now being done at the city laboratory. General Wasserman work is not being done, as only that coming thru the clinic is accepted.

During the past year many specimens of sputum have been received in unsuitable containers. Such specimens are a menace to the laboratory worker and those about him. To avoid this danger, specimens will no longer be received at the laboratory unless they are contained in screw top wooden boxes or wide mouth cork stopped bottles.

Veneral Disease Clinic.

During the year 478 cases were treated at the V. D. Clinic. Of these 379 were male and 99 were female. 345 were dismissed as cured, 268 male and 77 female, leaving under treatment at the end of the year 133 cases, 111 male and 22 female. There were 2,147 visits to the clinic, 1,647 male and 501 female. 250 Wasserman tests were made and 623 doses of Arsphenamine given.

Dairies and Milk

There were 1,480 dairy inspections, 1,806 wagon inspections and 562 creamery inspections. 6,628 bacter-

ial counts were made and 3,764 butter fat tests. 955 gallons of milk were condemned; 5 dairies were cut off on account of dirty methods—2 dairies were cut off on account of having typhoid in families of dairymen. There were three prosecutions in police court for violation of the milk ordinance.

6,000 gallons of milk are sold daily in the City of Asheville. This milk is watched very closely. All of it is produced from tuberculin tested cows. The milk is milked into sanitary pails. These pails are boiled or steamed in water for thirty minutes. The hands of the milkers are cleansed thoroughly before milking. The cows are milked on a clean, concrete floor and the milk is bottled in a fly proof room.

The families of the dairymen are watched for contagious or infectious diseases. If there is a doubt as to the health of any of them, they are asked to furnish a health certificate. If they are found to be infected in any way, they are forced to stay away from the dairy, or the milk supply from that dairy is cut off.

These are only a few of the requirements. Every precaution is taken to produce sanitary milk.

Three tests are used in the laboratory to determine the quality of the milk.

1. The Chemical analysis, which shows that the milk comes up to standard as to butter fat and required solids.

2. The sediment test, which shows whether or not the milk has been properly strained, etc.

3. The bacterial count, which indicates filthy milk, partly decomposed milk or milk that has been stored at a high temperature.

On this subject L. C. Frank, Associate Sanitary Engineer, U. S. P. H. S., at the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, held Sept. 28-Oct. 1st at Washington, D.

C., made the following statement: "There is no more sensitive measure of the cleanliness with which milk has been produced and handled and of the temperature at which it has been stored. Filthy or partly decomposed milk can never be good milk and the bacterial count is certainly a good indication of these two conditions."

Veterinarian.

6.860 cows were tuberculin tested. Many of these were re-tests. 16 reactors were found and slaughtered. Only two re-actors were found that could not be traced to imported cattle or infected herds.

During the year 42 head of pure bred dairy cattle were imported for

milk and breeding purposes.

There are at present 168 dairies and approximately 6,000 cows in Buncombe and Henderson Counties. There are 49 farmers supplying cream for butter purposes.

While Buncombe County, as a whole, has very few infected herds, during the past year there was an outbreak of cow pox in one herd. Cow pox is closely related to variola or small pox of man. This disease appeared in the herd after several of the milkers had been vaccinated—the milkers transmitting the infection to the cows.

This herd was carefully examined every day by the city and county veterinarians. Cows showing any infection and suspects were segregated from the healthy cows and all the milk destroyed. The milkers of the healthy cows were not allowed to touch any of the infected ones and the milk was pasteurized. By this method of handling the situation it has been possible to eridicate the infection and the herd has been restored to normal condition.

Cafes, Sanitariums, Drug Stores, Etc.

Cafe inspections 902; Drug store inspections 171; Weiner stands, 418; tubercular sanitoriums 149; markets, 240; soda fountains, 186; candy kitchens, 166; bakeries, 162; hotels, 12; boarding houses, 14; potato chip factories, 12; water melon gardens, 20; park stands, 15; sandwich shops, 35; grocery stores, 34; chicken house, 14; fruit stands, 16; school lunch rooms, 20; comfort stations, 52; clinic inspections, 68.

During the year places that had previously been granted license to cook without water and sewer connections, were not given permits to operate until the proper equipment

had been installed.

All water melon gardens were required to be screened and furnish some means of sterilizing forks.

Refreshment stands at both public parks were required to screen, and install sinks with proper drainage and means of sterilization. 30 places installed water and proper equipment. Places stopped from cooking because of improper equipment, 15. Many places were given notice to improve sanitary conditions, which were complied with readily. There were seven prosecutions, five of eating places, one market and one rooming house. Permits granted, 172.

The problems of this department have been many and varied during the past year, but the spirit of cooperation manifested has been most gratifying, and while there remains a great deal yet to be done, much has been accomplished toward making our food handling establishments

safe for the public.

Market House.

21,777 animals were inspected. 8,-109 pounds of meat, 3,263 pounds of fish, 5 gallons of crabs and 1 gallon of clams were condemned.

During the year some improvements were made in the Market House. A window was cut on the north side of entrance to eliminate foul air. The screens were all repaired, broken glass replaced and fans installed at the various entrances to eliminate flies. The pipes were properly adjusted for the disposal of waste, and the building has been made practically rat proof.

In addition to his duties in the

market, the market house inspector makes a daily inspection of the abattoir where all meat consumed in the city is slaughtered.

General Inspections.

Premises inspected, 7,530; toilet inspections, 4,116; stable inspections 1,960; hog pen inspections, 105. All hog pens in the city of Asheville have been eliminated. There were 1,625 special inspections and 1,407 nuisances abated.

Plumbing Inspections

There were 432 permits for new work issued and 798 inspections of new plumbing. There were 182 special inspections (old plumbing, toilets out of order etc.) 182 nuisances abated.

Water and Sewer

77,725 feet of water lines, 10,452 feet of water service lines and 79,439 feet of sewer lines were laid in 1923. 668 water and 468 sewer connections were made.

Most of the new lines laid have been in West Asheville and the work of making water and sewer connections will be carried on as rapidly as possible in order to eliminate the surface toilets.

Street Cleaning.

Trash removed 16,541 loads. This includes cinders and street sweepings as well as combustible material. Animals removed 2,226. Approximately 50 miles of streets were flushed weekly. Scavenger service was rendered monthly to approximately 400 surface toilets. 575 catch basins were opened and cleaned.

Incinerator.

13,329 loads of trash and 2,226 animals were burned. 420 tons of coal were used. 14,969 wheelbarrows of cinders were removed from the incinerator. The incinerator recently built has been found inadequate for Asheville's needs and a new one will be built this year.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for January, 1924. Morbidity and Mortality.

morning that moretary.	
Contagious diseases reported:	
Chickenpox	9
Diphtheria	3
Measles	130
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	59
Deaths from Contagious diseases	:
Tuberculosis, imported	11
Tuberculosis, local	3
Total number of deaths reported	71
Local	50
Imported	21
Male	38
Female	33
White	49
Colored	22
Total number of births reported	82
Male	41
Female	41
Wihte	62
Colored	20
Total number of stillborn reported	9
Male	6
Female	3
White	7
Colored	2

Microscopic Examinations.	treatment at end of month:
Diphtheria, negative104	Male 57
Release and diagnosis, positive 9	Female 24
Tubercle bacilli, negative 6	Number of visits to clinic:
Tubercle bacilli, positive 3	Male
Gonococcus, negative 7	Female
Gonococcus, positive 4	Total number of treatments:
categorial - Salata angel a sila datan	Male 140 Female 63
Total 133	Number of doses of arsphenamine 74
Wasserman re-actions, negative 27	Number of Wasserman tests 39
Wasserman re-actions, positive. 14	Trumber of Trubberneth Cooks
Examination of water for pollution 8	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.
Analysis of urine 4	Communicable diseases quaran-
	tined
A1-: C W/-4	Rooms fumigated63
Analysis of Water	
Date collected1-31-24	VETERINARIAN
Date received	Dairies inspected168
Date reported2-4-24	Cattle tested
Sediment 0	Permits issued80
Turbidity—Silica standard 0	
Reaction Alkaline	DAIRY INSPECTIONS
Nitrogen as Nitrite	Dairy Inspections 284
Colon bacilli in 1 c.c. 0 Colon bacilli in 10 c.c. 0	Permits 80
Total bacteria at 38° C. per c.c 9	Bacterial counts 7
Total bacteria per c.c. on L. L. Agar 1	Chemical analysis 4
Total acid-producing bacteria per	Milk condemned, gallons2095
c.c. 0	MARKET HOUSE
C. A. SHORE, Director.	
J. W. K., Analyst.	Animals inspected
State Laboratory, Tygiene.	Meat condemned, pounds 950
	GENERAL INSPECTIONS
Report of Veneral Clinic	Premises inspections998
	Toilet inspections
New cases admitted:	Stable inspections 317
Male	Special inspections
Female	Hog pen inspections 3
month:	Nuisances abated120
Male 68	PLUMBING INSPECTIONS
Female	
Total cases under treatment during	Permits issued 37
month:	Inspections of new work 23
Male 92	Special inspections 6
Female 31	Nuisances abated 6
Total cases discharged:	WATER DEPARTMENT
Male	Water connections 37
Female	Sewer connections
Number of cases remaining under	Dewel connections

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTM	MENT,	SHEVI	LLE, N.	J	9
STREET CLEANING		INCI	NERAT	OR	
Trash removed, loads1596 Trash	rash hu	rned 1	oads		1251
Animals removed 363					
Streets hushed, miles 200					
Catch basins cleaned 81 Ci	inders	made,	wheelba	crows.	1084
NURSING REPORT, FOR MON	NTH OI	JAN	UARY. 1	1924	
Patients Districts	1	2	3		Total
Patients carried from Dec	10	11	10	11	42
New patients1	102	102	85	95	384
Total Patients1	112	113	95	106	426
Visits:					
Nursing visits Pre natal	15	8	. 7	12	42
Nursing visits Post natal		5	4	35	97
Nursing visits Tubercular	1	11	10	6	28
Nursing visits Miscellaneous2		26 0	256	200	963
Nursing visits General Welfare1	145	88	102	168	503
Total Visits4		372	379	421	1633
Patients referred to Baby Clinic	14	8	18	8	48
Patients referred to Pre natal Clinic	0	0	1	2	3
Patients referred to Dispensary	0	0	0	0	0
Patients referred to V. D. Clinic	1	0	1	0	2 5
Patients referred to T. & A. Clinic	0	0	2	3	
Patients referred to Physician		13	8	21	88
Patients referred to Hospital	1	3	3	2	9
Patients referred to Dentist	3	1	4	0	8
School Children Examined		60	50	34	213
School Children Inspected		558 3	1038	$\frac{425}{1}$	$\frac{2286}{15}$
School Children Vaccinated	00	45	$\frac{\circ}{12}$	6	145
Follow Up Visits Telephone Calls	04 190	$\frac{45}{41}$	98	79	357
relephone Cans	199	41	90	13	991
REPORT OF NURSI	E INSP	ЕСТО	R.	P and	- 13 ·
Cafe Inspections					130
Weiner Stand Inspections					43
Drug Store Inspections					
Grocery Store Inspections					
Soda Fountain Inspections				• • • • • •	6
Market Inspections				• • • • • •	25
Candy Kitchens Inspections					
Bakery Inspections			• • • • • • •		$\begin{array}{ccc} & 10 \\ & 15 \end{array}$
Boarding House Inspections					
Sandwich Shop Inspections					
Comfort Stations Inspections					
Comfort Stations inspections					
Total Inspections					.277
Total Inspections					

SANITORIUM SCORE.

	Equipment	Method	Score
Ambler Heights	100	100	100
The Winyah		98	98
St. Josephs		96	96
Sunset Heights	95	96	96
Roye Cottage		94	95
Edgewood Cottage		93	92
Sunset Lodge		94	92
Zephyr Hill	90	90	90
Western Carolina Inc		91	89
Strawberry Hill	88	89	88
Stone Hedge		89	88
Fairview Cottage		87	86
Monte Vista		90	86
84 Oakland Road		87	85

DRUG STORE RATING.

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goodes	99	97	98
Teagues	99	96	97
Raysors	00	94	94
Powell & Twitty	0.0	93	92
West Asheville Pharmacy		92	91
The Owl		90	89
Aiken Hester	0.7	90	89
Hollands	00	88	88
Craven	00	88	87
Walkers		86	87
Merriman Ave.		86	86
Montford	0.00	85	86
Rhineheardt	0.0	86	86
Charlotte St. Pharmacy		84	85
Carmichaels		86	85
Finleys	~~	81	82
Smiths		81	82

CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
United Cigar Pack Square Candy Kitchen Olympia Mascari	95 96 85	93 90 88 80	94 92 87 82
Arakas Candy Kitchen	80	70 70	73 72

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING.

	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W	97	97	97
De Luxe	98	96	97
Dinty Moore's	97	96	96
Putman Grill	96	96	96
Plaza	92	90 97	
Haywood Cafe	96	93	95
Union News	94	95 94	94
Clarks	92	$\frac{94}{92}$	94
Sanitary Lunch	92	$\frac{92}{92}$	92
New York	90		92
National	90	90	90
Royal	90	90	90
Dixie	93	90	90
Central	89	86	88
Crystal	88	88	88
Wallace	00	88 ,	88
West's	88	88	88
Moxleys	88	88	88
Glenrock		88	88
Presto Lunch	89	86	87
Silver Moon	88	86	87
Good Health	88	86	87
Rheas	88	86	87
Atlanta Quick	87	86	86
Gladstone	86	86	86
Lucas	82	88	86
Manhattan	84	85	85
Ideal Dairy	86	80	82
Vicks	85	80	82
	80	80	80
D. Gross	78	78	78
Busy Bee	75	7 5	7 5
Mecca Lunch	75	70	72

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equipme	nt Method	Score
The Star 90	90	90
Browns 84	90	88
Hamiltons	88	87
Hawks	87	86
Dardenella	83	83
Andersons	80	82
Virginia Inn 82	80 80	81 81
The Gem	78	80
Wayside Inn 80	80	80
Pearsons 80	$\ddot{7}\ddot{6}$	77

Lewis New Boston Weavers Williams	$\frac{82}{70}$	76 70 70 62	76 74 70 64
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AVERAGE OF RETAIL DAIRIES FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1923.

AVERAGE OF RETRIE DITTILES FOR THEIR BUSING BEGGOS, 20-	0.
Bacter	
*Carolina Creamery raw (Certified)	00 00
*Carolina Creamery raw, (Special)	00
Carolina Creamery (Pasturized)	UU
Senyah Farm	00
Sweden Dairy	UU UU
Suncrest Dairy	00
Violet Dairy	00
Middlebrook Dairy 19,0	00
Oak Hill Dairy 19,0	00
Biltmore (Pasturized)	UU
Ritmore rew (Special)	vv
Nettlewood Dairy	00
Candler Dairy28,0	00
Sevier Bros. Dairy	00
Now Pridge Deigy 47.0	00
New Bridge Dairy	00
Ashoville Creamery 05.0	VV
Oak Springs Dairy	00
* * *	

^{*}Average for 5 months.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 25

Feb., 1924

FLIES! FLIES! FLIES!

The most dangerous insects known to man
Flies Are a Disgrace
They indicate nearby filth—No filth; no flies

They indicate nearby filth—No filth; no flies FEWER FLIES, FEWER DEAD BABIES



THE FLY IS NO GENTLEMAN. No one ever heard of a fly's washing his hands and face before going to the table, unless it was in the milk, but the filth he wipes off his hairy feet and legs is just poetry compared to his specks.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONERS
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Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mrs. Lucile Beeler, R. N. Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;
Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 35,000

Control of The House Fly

We are entering into an era of sanitary progress. The people are awakening to the knowledge that by proper preventive measures, by a successful warfare waged against the cause and transmission, a large percentage of all contagious diseases can be largely eliminated.

Τt is only within the past years that sanitarians have been devoting time and attention the common house fly. it is at this time a matter of common knowledge that the house fly is the most important factor in the spreading of infectious diseases. The men behind the microscope have shown that the common house fly bred in the obnoxious places can and does carry the disease germs to the food we eat.

It is well to remember that the fly is a prolific breeder. The mother fly seeks some warm, moist place in manure or decaying vegetable matter and deposits therein about one hundred and twenty eggs. These eggs. depending upon the temperature, ordinarily hatch from six to eight hours and there emerge little white worms, commonly known as maggots. These maggets burrow into the material in which they have been hatched and upon which they feed for a period of about five to seven days. They then become sealed in a little hard case and are in what is known as the pupa stage, and it is while in this stage that the remarkable phenomena of nature takes place which changes a worm into a winged insect.

The fly can eat his weight many times, and is attracted by odors which appeal to his ravenous appetite, and after emerging from the pupal stage. he instinctly sets forth in search of food, generally making a start for the back door of the nearby dwelling house, usually stopping for lunch in the filthiest places to be found, and after wading about in germ laden filth, continues his journey to the kitchen door and takes his next meal from the uncovered garbage pails that are a fixture in some homes. Flying in at the unscreened door, he joins the family at their noon day meal, wiping his feet over the various articles of food and taking a bath in the glass of milk from which he may or may not escape as the case may be, leaving countless numbers of germs, possibly the germs that cause typhoid fever and summer complaint.

Flies digest very poorly and the food they eat usually passes through them unchanged. Among their favorite dishes are found pus from running sores, expectoration from the

human being and dead putrid bodies of animal life.

Was the food you and your baby ate, used by these flies as a depository for their bodily excretions? If so, do you wonder how baby happened to have infantile diarrhea or where sister became infected with typhoid fever, or where that case of tuberculosis came from? Possibly you had not been any place where you would be liable to contract a contagious or infectious disease, but the flies that you had been entertaining in your home had been there and brought it to you.

This is the season of the year to lay our plans for eliminating the fly. By taking the necessary precautions in keeping the stables and premises in a sanitary condition, hauling away all decomposing matter twice a week, in order that the breeding place of the fly may not exist, much peace, comfort, health and happiness may be experienced all summer long. "Swat the fly" is a popular slogan in the

American home today.

Remember always that the house fly is the best index to the sanitary condition about our homes. Flies in the kitchen and dining room indicate poor housekeeping and much filth in nearby trash heaps. Don't treat these fly breeding places with chemicals, as is usually the custom. It is just like doping up with perfume, when according to all good reason you should take a bath. Don't try to disinfect your filth. Clean it up, and then stay clean. Clean the stables often and regularly. Get rid of your kitchen slops, garbage. Keep all your food under cover and insist on your butcher, grocer and market man doing the same. In fact make every thing so clean and fresh that the house fly will pass you by.

Do not be discouraged if all the flies do not leave the first day after a thorough cleaning, as it is a fight to the finish. Meet the fly more than

half way. Go into their breeding places, removing everything possible for a breeding place. Stables should be cleaned at least twice a week. Keep the flies out of the house by having every door and window screened and dispose of all the rubbish, trash and fly breeding material on your premises and force your neighbor to do likewise.

Keep That First Fly Out

The fly that flits about the face, lighting on food, leaves in his wake possible disease and death. You can't kill every fly but you can keep every fly out by proper screening. A mild winter means more flies. To screen early is important. One fly now means a thousand more later. Don't give the dread disease bearer a chance to enter your home.

Don't allow flies in your house.

Don't permit them near your food, especially milk.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies

are tolerated.

Don't eat where flies have access to the food.

Don't forget to put in your screens early.

Screen and swat.

Keep the flies away from the sick. Milk is fine food for growing bacteria, keep the flies out of it.

Flies spread filth and disease. Flies are born in filth, they breed in filth,

they carry filth.

This is the best time of the year

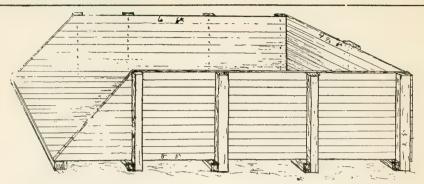
to swat the fly.

Where there is no filth and dirt there will be no flies.

Do not sit on the sticky fly paper. Let the flies do that—

The three (dis)grace—filth, flies and fever.

Not every fly that comes along is them are, and you can't tell which carrying disease germs, but many of is which. Take no chances—swat all.



MANURE BINS

Facts about fly-breeding to be remembered when preparing for the summer.

- 1. Flies will lay their eggs in fresh manure and all manure in the stable must be considered fly infected when put into the bin.
- 2. After growing as maggets for five or six days, they will, if possible, burrow into the earth under the manure to pupate.
- 3. When the new fly first breaks his pupa covering and crawls out, it is able to and will crawl through a fine crack to get to light and air.

Therefore, the essential features of a bin are:

1. A water and maggot-tight floor.

2. A construction that will permit easy and thorough cleaning.

Dimensions—8 ft. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

wide, 2 ft. deep.

Materials—Tongue and grooved flooring laid on 2 by 4 scantling. All bracing to be on the outside, leaving the inside smooth and free from cleets that will prevent perfect cleaning.

No cover is required—but the bin

should be protected from rain.

One end should be left open to make cleaning easier.

A coating of coal tar paint will add materially to the life of such a bin, but any wooden bin can only be considered a temporary arrangement, for experience has shown that one season is the limit of usefulness for a wooden bin.

A concrete bin is the only kind that will last.

The maggots in the manure bin one week will be the flies in the kitchen next week if given a living chance.

Flies keep up a continuous performance in the breeding line, and like time and tide, wait for no maneternal vigilence is the price of liberty—from their attentions.

Fly eggs hatch as minute maggots in about twenty-four hours. The maggots grow to full size in about six days—this is the time to kill by the thousands. Clean out the manure or poison with borax or paris green on the fresh food (manure.)

They pass the next stage as pupa—dormant.

About the tenth day they break the pupa cases and are full-fledged flies—scatter themselves broadcast, and may be killed with a swatter, trapped or poisoned—a slow process compared to the ease of killing the maggot.

The City of Asheville Requires.

262. Stable Registration Required. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation in the City of Asheville, who shall own, rent, lease or use any building, shed or stall or structure whatsoever, as a stable to report to and register his, her or their name or names together with their street address within said City to the Health Officer of said City, and they shall give also to said Health Officer, the location within said City of any such structure used and occupied as a stable.

263. Health Officer to Keep and Issue Records. The Health Officer of City shall cause a register to be kept in his office in the City Hall, in which shall be recorded the names and addresses of the owners of any such stable or structure used and occupied as a stable, as well as the location of any such structure, in which shall be recorded the names and addresses of the owners or occupants and the location of any and all such structures used or occupied as a stable. Upon such registration, it shall be the duty of said Health Officer to issue a certificate of registration of said stable, and deliver same to such owner, occupant or user, who shall post same in a conspicuous place within said stable, so as to enable the Health Officer or Inspector to determine whether or not the owner, occupant or user shall be permitted to maintain a stable within the City of Asheville.

264. Failure to Register Stable—Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation who shall open, operate, keep or maintain any such stable, or structure used as a stable, within the City of Asheville without first having applied for and secured registration of same, and who shall fail, refuse or neglect to post the certificate of reg-

istration as provided in the preceding section hereof, shall be guilty of a misdeameanor and shall be liable to a penalty of Twenty-five Dollars for each and every such offense.

265. Location of Stables Restricted. No person, firm or corporation shall establish, keep or maintain any stable, building or place, by whatsoever name called, wherein any live stock are lodged, fed or kept within fifty feet of any building in the City of Asheville occupied and used as a residence, hotel, lodging or boarding house, and any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each and every such offense.

266. Filthy Conditions Prohibited. No person owning or occupying or having use of any stables, shed, pen, stall or other place where animals of any kind are kept shall permit said premises to become or remain filthy or unwholesome; and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of Ten Dollars for each and every such offense.

267. Manure Bin Required. Every person, firm or corporation owning or controlling any stable or stables or horse lot or stable yards, in said city, shall provide and maintain, in connection with the same, a bin or pit having water-tight floor and a fly-proof top or cover and otherwise so con-structed and maintained as to prevent the entrance or egress of flies, into which all horse-droppings, manure and other refuse accumulating each day shall be placed; and any person, firm or corporation neglecting, failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five Dollars for each and every such offense.

6 BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPA	RTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
268. Construction of Bin or Pit. The bin or pit mentioned in the next preceding section hereof must be so constructed by said person, firm or corporation owning or controlling same as to be easily emptied and cleaned, and the accumulation of manure and refuse therein each day must be sterilized with chloride of lime or other disinfectant. 269. Contents of Bins—Removed. The presence of fly maggots in any such receptacle shall justify the immediate removal of contents by the city authorities, the actual and reasonable costs of such removal to be paid by the person, firm or corporation owning or controlling same. 270. Regulations Posted. A copy of this Article shall be kept posted in every stable within the City of Asheville where horses are allowed, and every person, firm or corporation owning or controlling same shall allow the city inspectors to have access to such stables at any time during daylight for the purpose of ascertaining whether the foregoing regulations are complied with. 271. Manure Not to be Scattered. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to scatter any horse manure on any premises within the corporate limits of the City of Asheville during the period of any year from the fifteenth day of April to the first day of November. 272. Penalty Clause. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of any section of this article, wherein a specific penalty is not provided for, shall be subject to a penalty of \$50.00 for each and every such violation.	Diphtheria 4 Measles 84 Scarlet fever 16 Smallpox 2 Tuberculosis 71 Deaths from Contagious Diseases: 71 Tuberculosis, imported 8 Tuberculosis, local 1 Diphtheria, local, colored 1 Total number of deaths reported 60 Local 42 Imported 18 Male 35 Female 27 White 49 Colored 13 Total number of Births Reported 75 Male 38 Female 37 White 54 Colored 21 Total number of Stillborn reported 11 Male 6 Female 5 White 6 Colored 21 Total number of Stillborn reported 11 Male 6 Female 5 White
Report of Health and Sanitary De-	Date collected3-3-24
partment for February, 1924.	Date received
Morbidity and Mortality.	Sediment 0
Contagious Diseases Reported:	Color—Platinum-cobalt standard v. sl
Chicken pox	Turbidity—Silica standard 0

Reaction Alkaline	VETERINARIAN.
Chlorides	Cattle tested469
Colon bacilli in 1 c.c 0	Re-actors found 2
Cooln bacilli in 10 c.c 0 Total bacteria at 38° C. per c.c180	DAIRY INSPECTIONS
Total bacteria per c.c. on L. L. Agar	Dairy inspections
Total acid-producing bacteria per	Wagon inspection
c.c 0 C. A. SHORE, Director.	Chemical analysis
J. W. K., Analyst.	Milk condemned, gallons152
State Laboratory Hygiene.	Permits issued 24
*	MARKET HOUSE
Report of Veneral Clinic.	Animals inspected1165
New cases admitted: Male	Meat condemned, pounds 915
Female	GENERAL INSPECTIONS
Total cases continuing from last month:	Premises inspections
Male 57	Stable inspections281
Female	Special inspections
Total cases under treatment during month:	Nuisances abated 96
Male 78 Female 36	PLUMBING INSPECTIONS
Total cases discharged:	Permits issued
Male 30 Female 11	Special inspections
Number of cases remaining under	Nuisances abated 5
treatment at end of month:	WATER DEPARTMENT
Male 48 Female 25	Water connections 47
Number of visits to clinic:	Sewer connections
Male 168 Female 89	STREET CLEANING
Total number of treatments:	Trash removed, loads1205 Animals removed386
Male 159 Female 81	Streets flushed, miles 200
Number of doses of arsphenamine 95	Closets cleaned, cans 400
Number of Wassermann tests 31	Catch basins cleaned 50
	INCINERATOR
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	Trash burned, loads 973
Communicable diseases quarantined	Animals burned
Rooms fumigated 75	Cinders made, wheelbarrows932

o bulletin of health defarimen	II, ASHEVII	ILE, N. C.	
NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH	OF FEBR	UARY, 1924	1.
Patients Districts 1	2	3 .	4 Total
Patients carried from January 18	7	20 1	
New patients 87	89	44 7	3 295
Total patients	96	64 88	8 355
Visits:			
Nursing visits Pre natal	12	7 1	44
Nursing visits Post natal	16	42 2	2 101
Nursing visits Tubercular 2	8	_	9 28
Nursing visits Miscellaneous255	204	202 - 170	
Nursing visits General Welfare138	90	86 7	1 385
Total Visits	330	346 299	2 1395
Patients Referred to Baby Clinic 12	3	18 1	1 44
Patients Referred to Pre natal Clinic 0	0		0 2
Patients Referred to Dispensary 0	0		0 0
Patients Referred to V. D. Clinic 0	0		0 1
Patients Referred to T. & A Clinic 0	5		5 12
Patients Referred to Physician 26 Patients Referred to Dentist 3	11 1	8 20	0 65 4 9
Patients Referred to Dentist	3		$\frac{1}{0}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
School Children Inspected1103		1105 81	_
Follow Up Visits	31	16 25	
Telephone Calls	38	30 19'	
REPORT OF NURSE I Cafe Inspections			155
Market Inspections			10
School Lunch Room Inspections			
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections			11
Weiner Stands Inspections Bakery Inspections			$ \begin{array}{ccc} & 45 \\ & 36 \end{array} $
Candy Kitchen Inspections			
Grocery Store Inspections			
Boarding House Inspections			2
Total Inspections			327
SANITORIA SCO			
	Equipmen		Score
Ambler Heights		100	100
The Winyah		99	99
Sunset Heights		98 96	98 96
St. Josephs Roye Cottage	91	96 95	96
1000 Cambage		90	34

Fairview Cottage 92	94	93
Sunset Lodge	94	92
Zephyr Hill 90	90	90
Edgemont Cottage 90	90	90
Western Carolina San. Inc	91	89
Stone Hedge	90	89
Strawberry Hill	89	88
Monte Vista 79	90	86
84 Oakland Road 82	87	85

DRUG STORE RATING

Eq	uipment	Method	Score
Goode's	99	99	99
Teagues	99	. 98	98
Raysors	93	94	94
Powell & Twitty	90	93	92
West Asheville Pharmacy	\dots 90	92	91
Aiken & Hester	87	90	89
Craven	92	88	89
Hollands	88	88	88
Montford Ave. Pharmacy	88	88	88
Owl Drug Co	88	88	88
Smiths	88	88	88
Walkers	88	88	88
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy	87	86	86
Rhineheardt	86	86	86
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	87	84	85
Finleys	85	81	82

CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

Equipment	Method	Score
United Cigar 94	93	93
Pack Sq. Candy Kitchen 96	90	92
Olympia	90	88
Mascari 86	80	82
Arakas	70	73
Candy Kitchen 70	70	70

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W	99	99	99
Dinty Moores		96	97
De Luxe		96	97
Putman Grill		96	96
Plaza		97	95
Union News		94	94
Clarks Place	92	92	92

National	00		
National	92	92	92
Haywood	96	90	92
New York	90	92	91
Moxleys	88	92	91
Sanitary Cafe	92	90	91
The Iron Kettle	90	90	90
Royal	90	90	90
Central	89	90	90
Good Health	88	88	88
	88	88	88
	88	88	88
	88	88	88
	88	88	88
	88	88	88
	93	86	
	89	86	88
			87
West's Place	89	86	87
	88	86	87
No. 1	82	88	86
	87	86	86
	84	85	85
	88	84	85
	88	82	84
No time in the contract of the	86	80	82
	80	80	80
Busy Bee	80	78	79
D. Gross	78	78	78
	75	70	72
			-

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equi	pment	Method	Score
The Star	. 90	90	90
Browns	. 84	90	88
Brownlees		88	88
Lovers End	. 88	88	88
Hamiltons	. 86	88	87
Hawks		87	86
Andersons		86	86
Atlanta		85	83
Virginia Inn	. 82	80	81
The Gem		80	80
Pearson		78	79
Lewis		76	76
New Boston		70	74
Weavers	11	70	70
Williams	68	62	64

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM RATING

Asheland Ave	91	Method 93 91	Score 92 92
Asheville High		89	90
Aycock	. 87	89	88
Newton	. 89	85	86
Claxton	. 93	82	86
Montford Ave	. 80	80	80
Vance	. 89	75	79

Points Allowed by Government Score Card-In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangement, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition; water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind quality, arrangement, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

Methods—Cleanliness, 20; floors, 5; walls, 3; ceilings, 1; doors, 1; windows, 1; good order, 1; free from odor, 2; freedom from flies, 6; equipment (cleanliness) 30; ice boxes, 10; tables, 5; sinks, 5; utensils, 10; employees' cleanliness, 5; foods, 30; conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 5; cleanliness, 5; garbage receptacles, 15; adequate, 5; location, 5; condition, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Carolina Creamery (Cert.)	1,000	4.8	1.035	14.7
Carolina Creamery (Special)	1,000	4.4	1.035	14.2
Nettlewood	1,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Carolina Creamery (Past.)	1.000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Senyah Farms	1.000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Suncrest	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Biltmore (Special)	2,000	4.7	1.033	14.1
Candler	3,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Rhodes	4,000	4.1	1.035	13.8
Oak Springs	4.000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Biltmore (Cert.)	5,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
	5,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Maple Leaf	6. 000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Sevier Bros.	6, 000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Asheville Creamery	6, 000	3.4	1.032 1.031	12.0
Middlebrook		$\frac{3.4}{4.6}$	$\frac{1.031}{1.032}$	13.7
Home Farm Dairy	7,000	4.2	1.032	12.7
Oak Hill	0.000		2.000	
Sunset	0.000	3.9	1.029	12.1
Oak Grove		3.8	1.032	12.7
Violet	13,000	3.7	1.033	13.8
Biltmore (Past.)	18,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
New Bridge	33,000	4.0	1.032	13.0

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES ASHEVILLE CREAMERY, SUPPLIED BY

Dillingham, J. P. Bacteria Sheppard, C. W. 7,000 Burlison, Mrs. R. 9,000 Scarborough, W. V. 11,000 Stradley, J. R. 11,000 Carter Bros. 14,000 Carter Elmer 15,000 Carter, E. C. 15,000 Baird, W. L. 17,000 Dillingham, M. 1000	4.6 4.1 4.4 4.7 3.9 3.5 4.0 3.9 3.8	1.031 1.031 1.030 1.032 1.030 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032	T. S. 13.4 12.8 12.9 13.8 12.3 12.3 12.9 12.8 12.5
Baird, W. L. 17,000 Dillingham, M. 20,000 Carter, S. H. 22,000 Carter, R. L. 27,000			

BILTMORE DAIRY, SUPPLIED BY

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Cushing, C. D	1,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Fullum, G.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lambert, R. F	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Riddle Tom	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Deer Park	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Leslie, Mrs.	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Cunningham, L	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Moore, P. C	1,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Reeves, L. M.	1,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Long Valley	1,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Pressley, W. R	1,000	4.4	1.029	12.7
Westerley	1,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Ledbetter, C. W	1,000	4.3	1.032	13.4
Jones, L.	1.000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Walker, W. A.	1.000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Pine Top	1,000	3.5	1.033	12.7
Latterman	2,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Plateau	2,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Roberts, H. M	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Cook, D.	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Greenwood, J.	2,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Shuford, B. L.	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Jersey Farm	2,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Lance, G. C.	2,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Ballard, L. G.	2,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Fairview Dairy	2,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Lunsford	2,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Lanning, J. A.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.3
Bird, W. T.	2.000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Morgan, C.	2,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Allen, W. C.	3.000	5.0	1.033	14.5
	-,			

Gaston, T. P. 3,000 4.8 1.033 14.2 Lance, H. E. 3,000 4.8 1.032 13.9 McCain, T. C. 3,000 4.6 1.032 13.7 Banks, C. W. 3,000 4.5 1.032 13.5 Corpening, E. O. 3,000 4.4 1.033 13.7 Owenby, E. J. 3,000 4.2 1.032 13.5 Jones, Harry 4,000 4.8 1.032 13.9 Owenby, R. 4,000 4.8 1.032 13.9 Owenby, R. 4,000 4.8 1.032 13.9 Owenby, R. 4,000 4.6 1.032 13.7 Wallis, Geo. M. 4,000 4.6 1.033 13.9 Conner, E. E. 4,000 4.5 1.032 13.9 Jones, Harry 4,000 4.6 1.033 13.9 Conner, E. E. 4,000 4.5 1.032 13.2 Spring No. 1 4,000 4.5 1.032 13.2 Spring No. 1 4,000 4.2 1.032 13.2 Spring No. 1 4,000 4.2 1.033 13.9 Conner, E. E. 5,000 4.6 1.032 13.2 Spring No. 1 5,000 4.7 1.034 14.3 Glenn, George 5,000 4.6 1.034 14.2 Israel O. B. 5,000 4.6 1.032 13.7 Inanda Dairy 6,000 4.5 1.030 13.0 Sparrow, J. D. 5,000 4.5 1.030 13.0 Sparrow, J. D. 5,000 4.5 1.032 13.5 Ceder Cliff 6,000 4.5 1.032 13.5 Ceder Cliff 6,000 4.5 1.032 13.5 Spring No. 2 7,000 4.5 1.032 13.5 Spring No. 2 7,000 4.5 1.032 13.5 Spring No. 2 7,000 4.7 1.034 14.4 Bird, T. W. 7,000 4.7 1.034 14.4 Bird, T. W. 7,000 4.7 1.034 14.4 Bird, T. W. 7,000 4.5 1.032 13.5 Spring No. 2 7,000 4.5 1.032 13.6				
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Walker, John 8,000 4.1 1.032 13.1 Lance, H. D. 8,000 4.0 1.032 13.9 Ballard, T. C. 9,000 4.5 1.032 13.6 Young, Mrs. 10,000 4.8 1.033 14.2 Ledbetter, R. J. 11,000 4.7 1.033 14.0 Morris, C. 12,000 4.6 1.032 13.7 Fletcher, R. W. 13,000 4.5 1.032 13.6 Jones, T. P. 14,000 4.3 1.031 13.1 Cole, Mrs. 15,000 5.4 1.032 14.6 Lance, W. H. 15,000 4.3 1.032 13.4 Morgan, S. L. 24,000 4.9 1.032 14.0 Crowell, R. C. 25,000 4.0 1.032 13.0	Hayes, W. F			
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Ledbetter, R. J. 11,000 4.7 1.033 14.0 Morris, C. 12,000 4.6 1.032 13.7 Fletcher, R. W. 13,000 4.5 1.032 13.6 Jones, T. P. 14,000 4.3 1.031 13.1 Cole, Mrs. 15,000 5.4 1.032 14.6 Lance, W. H. 15,000 4.3 1.032 13.4 Morgan, S. L. 24,000 4.9 1.032 14.0 Crowell, R. C. 25,000 4.0 1.032 13.0	Young, Mrs	4.8		
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Jones, T. P. .14,000 4.3 1.031 13.1 Cole, Mrs. .15,000 5.4 1.032 14.6 Lance, W. H. .15,000 4.3 1.032 13.4 Morgan, S. L. .24,000 4.9 1.032 14.0 Crowell, R. C. .25,000 4.0 1.032 13.0	Fletcher, R. W	4.5		
Cole, Mrs. 15,000 5.4 1.032 14.6 Lance, W. H. 15,000 4.3 1.032 13.4 Morgan, S. L. 24,000 4.9 1.032 14.0 Crowell, R. C. 25,000 4.0 1.032 13.0	Jones, T. P	4.3		
Lance, W. H	Cole, Mrs	5.4		
Morgan, S. L	Lance, W. H	4.3		
Crowell, R. C	Morgan, S. L	4.9		
	Crowell, R. C	4.0		
	Crowell, Roy	4.4		

CAROLINA CREAMERY: SUPPLIED BY

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Brown, Leet	1,000	4.8	$\bar{1}.032$	13.9
Stroup, C. L.	1.000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Shook, F	1,000		1.034	
Ray, Sam	1.000	4.1	1.035	13.8
Crook, Troy	2,000	5.1	1.031	14.0

Plemmons, G	,000 5	.0 1.	031 13.	q
a i a b			033 14.9	
Brank, W. L	,		033 13.	
			032 13.	_
			032 13.3	
			032 13.4	
McElrath 2			032 13.3	
Bridges, A. V			033 13.	
			031 13.9	
Wishart 2			033 13.5	
Hunsucker, G. L			032 12.3	8
Wells, C. B			031 12.0	6
		.7 1.0	032 12.0	6
Wells, Ott		.7 1.0	032 12.0	6
Cole, J. A	,000 5	.2 1.0	032 14.	1
Cook, J. H			033 14.5	3
			033 14.2	
			033 13.9	
			13.3	
Rhodes, G. C			032 12.3	
	000 4.		034 13.9	
			032 13.3	
	000 4.000			
	000 4.		030 12.6	
Neghoth C H	000 4.)32 13.1	
	000 4.		032 13.0	
	000 4.		032 13.0	
Fletcher Farm	,000 3.		033 13.0	
	000 4.		031 13.5	
	000 4.		32 13.7	
	000 4.		31 13.2	
	000 4.		13.4	
Bridges, C. B	000 4.		13.5	
	000 4.	2 1.0	13.2	
	000 4.	0 1.0	33 13.2	
	000 - 4.	0 - 1.0	12.7	7
	000 .4.	1 - 1.0	12.8	3
Plemmons, H	000 3.	7 1.0	31 12.3	3
Conley 5,	000 4.	5 1.0	13.5	5
	000 4.	2 1.0		
	000 4.			
	000 4.			
	000 4.			
Wagoner, T. W 5,	000 4.			
	000 3.			
Ashworth, W. C 6,	000 5.			
Phillips	000 - 3.			
	000 4.			
	000 4.9			
Weaver, H. L	000 4.			
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O 6,	000 - 4.	4 1.0	30 12.9	,

Gill, W. K.	6.000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Riddle		4.0	1.032	13.0
Aiken, F. M.	7,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Brown, H	7,000	4.2	1.033	13.3
Briggs, J. A.	8,000	4.7	1.033	14.2
Freeman, R. W		4.0	1.032	13.0
Wells, R. M	8,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Morrison, T. S	9,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Briggs, O. W	1,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Gorman, M	2,000	5.0	1.033	13.8
Shepherd, J. M	3,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Wells, J. S	5,000	3.7	1.030	12.1

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

Food value of milk is estimated by the butter fat it contains. Does your milk contain as much butter fat (B. F.) as the other fellow's? If not, why not?

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria.)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to	have				given toxin-
antitoxin by	the school	physician	for the	prevention	of diphtheria.
	***************************************	••••••		••••••	***************************************

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 26

March, 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONIE
JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT F. L. CONDER
Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. DPhone, Office, 152
School Physician
E. R. Cocke, M. D
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Toole, M. DPhone 1404
City Bacteriologist
C. C. DemareePhone 152
City and County Veterinarian
W. B. Hobson, V. SPhone 152
Milk Inspector
V. L. AshworthPhone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. HollingsworthPhone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments
J. H. Schoepf, ChiefPhone 4237
City Plumber
Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. HarrisPhone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department
Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152 Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mrs. Lucile Beeler, R. N.
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.:

gie McAdams (col.), R. Rose McFee, Secretary. White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 POPULATION

The Causation and Management of Rabies or Hydrophobia.

Response to many enquiries from the medical profession as well as the municipal officers relative to the most modern and scientific way of handling rabies has prompted the follow-

ing discourse.

The fruits of a number of years experience in Public Health work and handling of more than fifty rabid dogs, are reflected in this article, which may be taken as representing my personal views and experiences in handling and controlling numerous cases of rabies during a period when Pasteurs treatment was not available.

The facts here brought out are difficult of access and will be enumerated for the convenience and satisfaction of those vitally interested.

It is almost impossible to suppress or prevent a disease without a knowledge of its mode of transmission. This is the most important fact for the successful handling, as well as the general warfare against the most dreaded of all conditions, rabies, which is a rapidly fatal infection communicated from a rabid animal to a susceptible animal, usually through a wound and, as a rule, caused by biting.

Man contracts the disease from some lower animal, usually the dog. The infective agent, is, as a rule, inoculated into the tissues and may be regarded as a wound infection with the specific principle appearing in the saliva of animals suffering from rab-The infection may be conveyed by an animal suffering from rabies licking a fissure or open wound in the skin, but these are exeremely rare cases. It is also possible to introduce the virus through autopsy accidents and other ways, but it is most commonly introduced through wounds produced by the teeth of rabid animals.

Practically all animals are susceptible to rabies but it is perpetuated in nature almost exclusively by the dog, and to a small extent by wild animals of the dog family, which exist practically all over the world, and is remarkable in that the mortality is one hundred percent.

In other words, no case has ever been known to recover in man or animal.

The disease is peculiar in several other particulars, especially the period of incubation, which is more variable and more prolonged than that of any other acute infection. It is fortunate that the period of incubation is prolonged, which depends upon the site of the wound and the amount and virulence of the virus.

usually develops in man in about forty days, but has developed much later in dogs. The incubation period in dogs is usually from twenty-one to forty days but in many instances rabies has been known to develop as long as a year after the dog has been bitten. It is probable that the prolonged period of incubation is due to the fact that the living principle reaches the nervous system, but remains dormant until favorable conditions permit the production of toxic effect. It is a well established fact that the active principle of rabies occurs principally in the saliva and central nervous system and may appear in the saliva as early as three days before the animal shows any symptoms of rabies. Vicious dogs after biting persons should be watched closely for ten days to see if any symptoms of rabies develop. Should no symptoms of rabies appear during the period of ten days, there is no danger of conveying the disease.

The disease is more serious when the wound is in parts of the body where there is abundant nerve supply. The route in infection correspends to that of tetanus toxin, following the nerve trunks from the seat of injury to the spinal cord, thence to the brain.

There is no record where the disease has been transmitted by the bite of man, yet this may be possible. It is a fact that bites appearing on exposed surfaces are more dangerous than those through clothing for the reason that the saliva is wiped from the teeth before they penetrate the skin. In a majority of cases, bites about the face are followed by rabies yet not all persons bitten by a rabid animal develop the disease.

While it is difficult to collect sufficient data it is safe to say about seventeen percent develop the disease

who are not given Pasteur tratment.
Animals killd during early stages
of the disease may fail to show the
microscopic evidence of the disease.

The first symptoms noticed in dogs is a change of disposition. They are very easily excited but do not show a disposition, in all cases, to bite. Soon the restlessness becomes more marked, when the dog becomes furious and even shows signs of delirium. The animals do not fear water as is commonly supposed, but rush about attacking every object in sight, traveling long distances, often biting and inoculating large numbers of animals and persons coming in their way.

The course of the disease is always rapid as well as fatal, rarely exceeding ten days and in the majority of cases terminating much earlier.

There is a difference of opinion as to the finding of Negri bodies, but their absense does not in all cases mean that the animal does not have rabies.

It should be firmly impressed upon the mind of the people the great importance of keeping the vicious dog under close observation for a period of ten days to see whether or not he develops symptoms of rabies. If no symptoms appear during this period the Pasteur treatment is unnecessary. On the other hand, should the dog develop symptoms of rabies during the ten days he should be killed and the patient started at once on the Pasteur treatment, which will be early enough as the incubation period in man is about forty days.

The prevention of rabies depends upon the treatment of the wound by cauterization, the Pasteur prophylactic treatment and the control of the disease in dogs by muzzling and quarantine. Wounds produced by an animal in which there is the least suspicion of rabies should at once be cauterized with fuming nitric acid

which can be best applied by a glass rod, using it freely to all parts of the wound, care being taken that all pockets are reached. This reduces the danger of wound complications and experience has shown that wounds so treated are seldom followed by rabies. In the absence of nitric acid, nitrate of silver may be used with good results and in many instances the actual cautery has been used with remarkable success.

Any wound produced by the bite of an animal should be cauterized unless one is satisfied the animal is not

suffering from rabies.

The principal of the Pasteur treatment consists of producing an active immunity by means of an attenuated virus, but with this procedure the treatment causes sufficient personal inconvenience, not to speak of the danger of paralysis, to avoid advising it if unnecessary. Yet, at all times it is difficult to decide whether the Pacteur treatment should or should not be given, for in many instances it is impossible to discover whether the dog which inflicted the bite 18 suffering from rabies or not, but in doubtful cases it is the rule to advise the treatment. It is very important in all cases to know whether or not the dog is suffering from rabies. If so, he should be killed and the treatment given at the earliest possible moment. If the dog inflicting the wound shows no evidence of rabies. he should not be killed under any circumstances, but should be confined and kept under close observation for ten days. If, during this period, no symptoms develop the Pasteur treatment is not necessary and should not be given.

Summary of Nursing Report For Month of March, 1924.

Cases carried from February 52. New cases opened 234, making a total of 286 cases during the month.

Classification of these cases were as follows: Pre natal, post-natal, tubercular, pneumonia, influenza, lagrippe, bronchitis, asthma, colds, tonsilitis, measles, scarlet fever, otitis media, rheumatism. neuritis, carcinoma. nephritis, acute indigestion, erysipilas, myo carditis, appendicitis, post operative, burns, lacerations, fractures and many minor injuries. number of nursing visits was 782, follow up visits to the homes of school children 148, general welfare and advisory visits 573, making a total of 1503 visits during the month.

The nurses assisted the medical examiner of schools with 363 examinations and 263 vaccinations against small-pox. The number of routine class-room inspections made was 3243. Quite a number of children had corrective work done during the

month.

The number of children attending the clinics, at 160 Biltmore Ave., was 113. Seventeen of these were new cases. A total of 108 milk books were given to the children who were underweight.

The greater majority of nursing visits made during the month were made to the Industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. This Company is doing a wonderful work, the many benefits of which can scarcely be estimated in a report of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,
JANE M. BROWN,
Supervisor.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for March, 1924. Morbidity and Mortality

Contagious diseases reported:	
Chicken pox	21
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	
Measles	
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	
Tuberculosis	53

Deaths from contagious diseases:	Colon bacilli in 1cc 0
Measles 1	Colon bacilli in 10cc 0
Tuberculosis, imported14	Total bacteria at 380 C. per cc. 180
Total number of deaths reported 67	Total bacteria per cc on L L Agar. 4
Local	Total acid-producing bacteria per cc 0
Imported	C. A. SHORE, Director
White 52	J. W. K., Analyst.
Colored	State Laboratory Hygiene.
Male 39	
Female 38	Report of Veneral Clinic
Total number of births reported71	New cases admitted
White 60	Male 28
Colored 11	Female
Male 36	Total cases continuing from last
Female 35	month:
Total number of stillborn reported 6	Male 46
White 1	Female 23
Colored	Total cases under treatment during
Male	month:
Female 2	Male
	Female
Laboratory Report, March, 1924	Total cases discharged:
Diphtheria, negative54	7.5 1
Diphtheria diagnosis & release,	Male
positive 3	Number of cases remaining under
Tubercle Bacilli, negative10	treatment at end of month:
Tubercle Bacilli, positive 2	
Gonococcus, negative 12	Male
Gonococcus, positive 4	Female 24
Widal, Typhoid, negative 2	Number of visits to clinic:
Para A & B, negative 2	Male 174
Feces, intestinal parasites, nega-	Female 96
	Total number of treatments:
	Male
Feces, intestinal parasites, positive 2	Female 90
Total	Number of doses of arsphenamine 88
Analysis of urine	Number of Wesserman tests 48
Wassermann reaction, negative 26	
Wassermann reaction, positive. 25	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Bacterial counts of milk285	Diseases quarantined 76
Chemical analysis of milk100	Rooms fumigated 82
	VETERINARIAN
Analysis of Water	Dairies inspected448
Date collected3-3-24	Reactors found 9
Date received3-5-24	Suspects 0
Date reported3-7-24	DAIRY INSPECTIONS
Sediment 0	Dairy inspections 125
Color-Platinum-cobalt standard v. sl	Wagon inspections91
Turbidity—Silica standard 0	Creamery inspections 20
Reaction Alkaline	Bacterial counts
Chlorides 2	Chemical analysis
Nitrogen as Nitrite 0	Milk condemned, gallons 40
THINTOGETT AS THINTING	min condemned, ganons 10

MARKET HOUSE Animals inspected 1492 Meat condemned, pounds 521 GENERAL INSPECTIONS Premises inspections 749 Toilet inspections 506 Stable inspections 184 Special inspections 116 Nuisances abated 106 PLUMBING INSPECTIONS Permits issued 31 Inspections of new work 51 Special inspections 17 Nuisances abated 11	Water Sewer Trash Animal Streets Closets Catch Trash Animal Coal u	removed ls remov flushed cleaned basins c	ions ons ET CLE l, loads red , miles , cans leaned INERA loads d	CANING	$egin{array}{llll} & & 44 \\ & 50 \\ \hline & & 1194 \\ & 252 \\ & 160 \\ & 53 \\ \hline & & 1017 \\ & 252 \\ & 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$
NURSING REPORT FOR I	MONTH	OF M	ARCH.	1924	
Patients Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from Feb		10	12	17	52
New Patients	49	84	61	40	234
Total Patients	62	94	73	57	286
Nursing visits Pre natal	12	9	9	11	41
Nursing visits Post natal	35	14	18	27	94
Nursing visits Tubercular Nursing visits Miscellaneous	189	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 178 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 118 \end{array}$	$\frac{4}{148}$	14 633
Nursing visits General Welfare	128	105	223	117	573
Total Visits		308 6	$\begin{array}{c} 375 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 307 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1355 \\ 29 \end{array}$
Patients referred to Pre natal Slinic	0	1	0	0	1
Patients referred to V. D. Clinic	0	0	0	0	0
Patients referred to T. & A. Clinic	8	1	2	3	14
Patients referred to Physician Patients referred to Hospital	26	6_1	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 2 \end{array}$	3	47
Patients referred to Dentist	4	0	1	2	7
School Children Examined	80	104	118	61	363
School Children Inspected	378	406	1292	1167	3243
School Children Vaccinated Follow up visits		$\frac{25}{40}$	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \\ 25 \end{array}$	53 38	230 148
Telephone Calls	85	32	30	65	212
REPORT OF NU					
Cafe Inspections					205
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections . Boarding House Inspections					14
Market Inspections					52
Drug Store Inspections					30
Weiner Stand Inspections					56
Grocery Store Inspections					21

Fruit Stand Inspections Bakery Inspections Candy Kitchen Inspections Comfort Station Inspections School Lunch Room Inspections	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & 10 \\ & 7 \\ & 5 \end{array} $
Total Inspections	424
SANITORIA SCORE	
The Winyah 98 99 Sunset Heights 98 98 St. Josephs 97 96 Roye Cottage 92 95 Fairview Cottage 92 94 Sunset Lodge 89 92 Edgemont Cottage 90 91 Stone Hedge 87 91 Strawberry Hill 87 90 Zephyr Hill 89 89 Western Carolina San. Inc. 83 90 Monte Vista 79 89	Score 99 98 96 94 93 91 90 89 89 88
84 Oakland Road	85
Teagues 99 99 Goodes 99 99 Raysors 93 94 Powell & Twitty 90 94 West Asheville Pharmacy 90 90 Owl Drug Co. 88 90 Aiken & Hester 87 90 Carmichaels 88 88 Montford 88 88 Smiths 88 88 Charlotte St. Pharmacy 87 87 Merriman Ave. Pharmacy 87 87 Hollands 88 86 Walkers 88 86 Cravens 92 86 Rhineheardts 86 84 Finleys 82 81	Score 99 99 94 93 90 89 88 88 87 87 87 87 85 83 81
CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING Method Equipment Pack Square Candy Kitchen 96 92 Olympia 85 90 Mascari 80 80 Candy Kitchen 75 70 Arakas 72 70	Score 93 88 80 72 71

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W	99	99
De Luxe 99	96	97
Dinty Moore 98	96	97
Putman Grill	96	96
The Plaza 90	98	95
Union News 90	94	93
Sanitary Lunch	92	92
Haywood Cafe	90	92
New York	92	91
Clarks Place	90	91
Coles	91	90
The Iron Kettle	90	90
Wallace 90	90	90
National 90	90	90
Central	90	90
Good Health	90	89
Glen Rock	88	88
Crystal	88	88
Ideal Dairy	88	88
Morgans	88	88
Dixie Cafe	86	88
Gladstone Cafe	88	87
Royal Cafe 90	86	87
Silver Moon	86	87
Brownlees	86	87
Moxleys	86	87
Presto Lunch	86	87
Manhattan 84	80	87
Rheas	86	86
Atlanta Quick	86	86
West's Place	86	86
Lukas	85	- 85
	85	
		85
C. B. Allison	83	85
Broadway Hot Dog	82	83
D. Gross 80	78	7 9
Busy Bee	78	78
Mecca Lunch 70	7 0	70

COLORED CAFE RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star	90	90	90
Browns	84	90	88
Lovers End	88	88	88
Hamiltons	87	87	87
Hawks	85	85	85
Atlanta		85	83
Anderson	86	80	82

Dardenella	80	80	80
Virginia	80	80	80
The Gem	78	78	78
Pearsons	76	76	76
Lewis	74	75	74
Weavers		71	71
New Boston		7 0	70
Williams	68	6 0	62

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Asheland Ave.		95	94
Orange St		94	94
High School	93	93	93
Claxton	93	91	91
Newton		89	89
Aycock		89	88
Stevens Lee (Colored)		88	88
Montford Ave.	80	80	80
Vance		76	80
Hill Street (Colored)		80	77

Points Allowed by Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition; water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

Methods—Cleanliness, 20; floors, 5; walls, 3; ceilings, 1; doors, 1; windows, 1; good order, 1; free from odor, 2; freedom from flies, 6; equipment (cleanliness) 30; ice boxes, 10; tables, 5; sinks, 5; utensils, 10; employees' cleanliness, 5; foods, 30; conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 5; cleanliness, 5; garbage receptacles, 15; adequate, 5; location, 5; conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 10; ha

tion, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Carolina (Certified)	1,000	4.9	1.034	14.5
Biltmore (Special)	1,000	4.8	1.034	14.4
Biltmore (Certified)	2,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Carolina (Special)	2,000	4.5	1.034	14.1
Carolina (Past.)	2,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Nettlewood	2,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Senyah Farms	2,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Home Farm Dairy	3,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Maple Leaf	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Asheville Creamery	3,000	3.5	1.033	12.6
Rhodes Dairy	4,000	3.6	1.035	13.2
	*			

Suncrest Biltmore (Past.) Sevier Bros. Middle Brook Violet Candler Dairy Oak Springs Oak Grove New Bridge Sunset	5,000 5,000 5,000 8,000 8,000 13,000 13,000	4.7 4.6 4.6 3.5 4.3 4.0 4.4 3.4 4.4 4.8	1.033 1.033 1.033 1.032 1.031 1.033 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032	14.0 13.9 14.0 12.3 13.1 13.2 13.4 12.2 13.5 14.4
REPORT OF WHOLESAI				
ASHEVILLE CREAMERY S	SUPPLIE) BY		
Carter, S. H. Scarborough, W. V. Carter, J. P. Burlison, Mrs. R. Dillingham, M. Carter, R. L. Carter, Elmer Sheppard, C. W. Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Stradley, J. R.	$\begin{array}{c} 7,000 \\ 9,000 \\ 13,000 \\ 21,000 \\ 20,000 \\ 22,000 \\ 23,000 \\ 25,000 \\ 30,000 \\ \end{array}$	a B.F. 3.8 5.0 4.0 3.9 3.6 4.0 4.1 3.4 4.0 3.4 3.9	Sp. Gr. 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.030 1.032 1.031 1.031	T.S. 12.5 13.9 12.7 12.5 12.2 12.7 12.8 11.7 13.0 12.6
BILTMORE DAIRY SUI	PPLIED R	V		•
BILTMUKE DAIRY SUR			G G	m c
Gorman, C. W. Ledbetter, C. W. Bird, T. W. Johnson, C. W. Jones, L. Jersey Farm Fletcher, R. W. Morgan, S. L. Walker, W. A. Crowell, R. C. Leslie, Mrs. Plateau Wallis, Geo. M. Israel, O. B. Sluder, T. J. Jones, T. P. Spring No. 1 Fairview Case, W. P. Long Valley Pressley, W. R. Cushing, C. D.	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,000	5.0 4.8 4.6 4.5 4.4 4.2 4.3 4.0 4.0 5.0 4.8 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.0	Sp. Gr. 1.033 1.031 1.032 1.029 1.033 1.031 1.030 1.031 1.030 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031	T.S. 14.4 13.7 13.4 13.5 12.7 13.4 13.0 12.8 12.7 12.5 14.1 13.9 13.5 12.8 12.6 13.1 13.0 13.2 12.7 12.7

Cook, D	0 - 4.0	1.030	12.5_{\circ}
Reeves, L. M	0 - 4.0	1.028	12.0
Pine Top 2,00	0 3.7	1.034	13.1
French Broad		1.032	14.0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1.031	13.4
Corpening, E. O 3,00		1.032	13.5
Lunsford 3,00	0 4.4	1.033	13.7
Banks, C. W 3,00		1.032	13.4
Moore, P. C	0 4.4	1.031	13.2
Hayes Bros 3,00		1.033	13.6
Gaston, T. P 3,00		1.031	13.1
<u>Coder Cliff</u> 3,00		1.031	12.7
Shepherd, B. L		1.031	12.6
Tilson		1.032	13.7
Owenby, R		1.033	13.7
Fullum, G		1.030	13.0
Bird, W. T		1.030	12.7
Owenby, E. J		1.032	13.1
Lance, H. E		1.031	12.8
Riddle, Tom		1.030	12.6
Deer Park		1.033	12.7 13.3
Glenn, Geo		1.032 1.032	13.8
Sevier Bros. 6,00 Lance, G. C. 6,00		1.032 1.032	13.7
Ballard, T. C		1.032	13.1
Greenwood, J 6,00		1.031 1.032	13.2
Spring No. 2		1.033	13.2
Johnson, S. E		1.032	14.0
Hayes, W. F		1.031	
Ballard, L. G		1.029	12.4
Cunningham, B. L		1.032	13.0
Lance, W. H		1.033	13.7
Morgan, C		1.032	13.4
Lance, H. D	0 4.5	$1.0\overline{3}1$	13.3
Conner, E. E		1.030	12.9
Morris, C	0 3.9	1.031	12.6
Cole, Mrs	0 5.4	1.032	14.6
Young, Mrs	0 4.7	1.031	13.5
Westerley Dairy15,00		1.034	14.2
Crowell, Roy		1.031	13.4
Sparrow, J. D	0 4.3	1.030	12.3
Roberts, H. M		1.030	13.6
Latterman 20,00	00 4.7	1.032	13.8
Walker, John20,00		1.032	13.5
Ledbetter, R. J		1.032	13.0
Lanning, J. A	00 3.6	1.031	12.2
Jones, Harry		1.032	13.3
Inanda Dairy		1.031	$12.5 \\ 13.1$
Lock, G. S	$\frac{00}{4.1}$	1.032	$13.1 \\ 12.9$
McCain, T. C	00 4.0	1.032	14.3

CAROLINA CREAMERY SUPPLIED BY

	Bacteria	BF	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Plemmons, G	1,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Medford, E. W.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Fletcher Farm	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Stroup, C. L.	1.000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Brown, Leet	1,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Freeman, R. W.	1,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Cole, J. A.	2,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Wilkerson, F. A.	2,000	5.0	1.031	14.0
Aiken, F. M.	2,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Brank, W. L.	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Gorman, J.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Nesbeth, S. H.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Rutherford	2,000	4.5	1.032 1.032	13.2
Davis, W. M.	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.0
Plemmons, H.	2,000	3.8	1.030 1.031	12.5
Cole, J. A.	3,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Ramsey	3,000	4.8	1.031 1.032	13.9
Luther Bros.	3, 000	4.7	1.032 1.032	13.8
Crook, Troy	3,000	4.7	1.032 1.031	13.7
Crook, J. H.	3,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Bridges, H. C.	3,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Riddle	3,000	4.5	1.031	13.1
Brown, A.	3,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Sluder, M. C.	3,000	4.1	1.030 1.032	13.1
Bird, T. V.	3, 000	4.1	1.032	12.1
Reynolds, R. M.	3,000	4.0	1.028	12.7
		4.0	1.031	$\frac{12.7}{12.7}$
Wells, C. B. Gryder, C. B.	3,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Rhodes, G. C.	4,000	4.5	1.032	$13.4 \\ 13.5$
Willino No. 1	4,000 4,000	4.5	1.032 1.031	13.4
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4.5	1.031	13.3
Dockery, J. E. Calloway, W. D.	4,000		1.031	12.4
Hunsucker, G. L.	4,000	4.0 3.9	1.030 1.031	12.4
	4,000	4.8	1.031 1.032	13.9
Frisbee, W. L.	5,000		1.032 1.033	14.0
Shepherd, J. M. McElrath	5,000	4.7		13.5
	5,000	4.7	1.031	13.2
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O	5,000	4.6	1.030	
Ramsey, D. E.	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.7 13.7
Weaver, H. L.	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.7
Shook, F	5,000	4.4	1.033	
Bridges, A. V.	5,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Conley	5,000	4.2	1.030	$12.7 \\ 13.7$
Brown, H.	6,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Aiken, J. P.	6,000	4.8	1.031	
Gill, W. K.	6 ,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Roberts, M. E.	6, 000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Juno Dairy	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Wells, Ott.	7,000	3.7	1.032	12.6

Brown, C. B 8,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Ray, Sam	4.9	1.031	13.8
Gorman, M	5.0	1.031	13.9
Briggs, J. A	4.7	1.033	14.0
Wells, J. S	3.6	1.030	12.0
Wagoner, T. W	4.3	1.031	13.2
Glance, J. M	4.6	1.033	13.9
Reeves, P. V	4.6	1.031	13.4
Morrison, T. S	4.3	1.031	13.1
Moore, J. L	4.1	1.030	12.5
Bridges, C. B	4.3	1.031	13.1
Wishart	4.0	1.030	12.5
Wells, P. M	4.0	1.031	12.8
Plemmons, Mrs. L	4.1	1.032	13.1
Briggs, O. W	4.0	1.031	12.7
Gillispie, W. K	3.9	1.031	12.6
Phillips	4.8	1.030	13.4
Baird, J. O	3.7	1.029	11.9
Millon D M 29 000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Miller, R. M	4.8	1.031	13.7
Ashworth, W. C	4.2	1.031	13.0
Miller, H. G	4.4	T.00T	10.0

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

SMALLPOX

THE CURSE OF THE CENTURIES

Is still with us. Why do we tolerate this deadly pestilence in North Carolina? Are we lacking in pride, are we ignorant of the facts, or have we let neglect instead of foresight rule our lives?

A man who stands on a railroad track assumes the danger of being run down by the express train. The man who neglects vaccination stands on a track where the limited express of the smallpox pestilence is due any minute. He walks on a curve where he cannot see the approaching danger, he stops his ears to the whistle and he shuts his eyes to the "Stop, Look and Listen" signs.

GET OFF THE TRACK OF THE SMALLPOX LIMITED BE VACCINATED TODAY

Special Bulletin No. 20 L-R. Issued by State Board of Health.



Protect Yourself From Smallpox by Being Vaccinated.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria.)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to	have	*********			given	toxin-
antitoxin by	the school	physician	for the	prevention	of dipht	heria.
	***************************************	*******		**		

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 27

April, 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water, certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT F. L. CONDER
Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. DPhone, Office, 152
School Physician
E. R. Cocke, M. DPhone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Toole, M. D. Phone 1404
City Bacteriologist
C. C. DemareePhone 152
City and County Veterinarian
W. B. Hobson, V. S
Milk Inspector
V. L. AshworthPhone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. HollingsworthPhone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments
J. H. Schoepf, ChiefPhone 4287
City Plumber
Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. HarrisPhone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department
Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;
Class Wester D M. Man Taril Dealer D M
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mrs. Lucile Beeler, R. N.

White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 POPULATION

Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.

REPORT READ BEFORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

By Frank L. Conder, Commissioner of Public Works on the Evening of Wednesday, April 9, 1924.

HONORABLE MAYOR & BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, City of Asheville, N. C.

Gentlemen:

You are aware of the fact that this Board has taken no steps whatever to finance the improvements advocated by it, other than those improvements, including the paving of some forty-two streets and the installation of water and sewer lines therein, for which contracts were signed by the former Board shortly before the close of the last administration.

If we expect to continue our present progressive policy the time has come when we must face the fact that arrangements must be made to finance the improvements contemplated.

Asheville, to my mind, is passing through one of the most critical periods in its history. The past twelve months have probably been unprecedented so far as actual progress is concerned. It is said by parties who should know that more real estate has changed hands and more buildings erected and contracted for than in any other like period in the history of Asheville.

The question to be considered by this Board is whether it is to be the policy of the present Board of Commissioners to keep pace in municipal activities with private business or to, in a measure, stifle the future growth and possibilities of Asheville by failing to provide such municipal improvements as are not only necessary but mandatory if we expect to keep Asheville going forward in its present state of prosperity.

When this Board took office we had the pleasure and honor of meeting with the various civic organizations at which time the question was asked as to whether or not they, as citizens of Asheville, interested in its future, wished a conservative, (which means backward as it is impossible to stand still) or progressive administration, and in each instance, as well as I remember, a progressive administration was advocated. This Board has endeavored to the best of its ability to give them such an administration, but we must realize the fact that the "piper demands pay," and we cannot have those things which probably mean much to our city's immediate future, without paying for them, and paying for them will necessitate nothing more nor less than raising money on the city's credit.

I am taking the liberty of calling to your attention first the things this Board is pledged to do and which it will be necessary to immediately take steps to finance. Some of these things, as you know, have reached the stage where it is absolutely imperative that funds be raised at once in order that the work may proceed. It might also be well for me, just at this point, to enumerate some of the things this Board has accomplished since taking the oath of office.

1. The Purchase of an Athletic Field and the Erection of a Suitable Grandstand.

When this development is completed it will consist of an athletic field second to none in the South, equipped with dressing-rooms, refreshment stands and everything else that should make the citizens of Asheville justly proud of it.

2. Grading of Our School Grounds.

At one of the first meetings of the School Board a resolution was adopted authorizing the beautifying and grading of our school grounds. This work has already been completed, with the exception of the grounds of Asheland Avenue and Claxton Schools and these will be completed in the near future. I think we can safely say we have doubled the playground space for the children of Asheville.

3. Completion of School Biuldings. Since this Board has taken office, Vance, Claxton and Newton Schools have been completed, as well as the additions to the old buildings. Equipment has been purchased for the school lunch rooms and every effort exerted to make our schools compare favorably with any in the country.

4. Parks.

The buildings at Aston Park and the colored park on Mountain Street have all been renovated and painted, new refreshment stands erected, a diving tower erected at Aston Park swimming pool and the equipment repaired. An effort has been made to convert Montford Park into a real beauty spot, a tennis court has been completed in this park, a drinking fountain installed, a rose arbor erected and planted and some two thousand biennial flowering plants set out.

5. Water Department.

In this department much work has been done, the buildings on both North Fork and Bee Tree Intakes have been repaired and painted, a large meter installed on the two mains delivering water from the intakes to the city, which enables us to determine the actual yield each twentyfour hours from these lines, and an eight inch water main will soon be finished supplementing the water supply to West Asheville. Before the installation of this main the water for West Asheville was delivered through one eight inch main. Not only was the pressure low in some parts of this section of the city, but in case of repairs to the main, it was necessary to cut off the entire supply during the time of such repairs. We have also installed numerous small water and sewer mains all over the city. costing approximately \$35,000.00 to \$40,000.00.

6. Widening and opening of Streets.

One of the first things confronting this Board after taking office was the necessity of providing a suitable approach to West Asheville and of handling the ever increasing traffic on our streets. You are aware of the fact that the only approach to West Asheville, at the present time, is down Jefferson Drive and Park Avenue, both of these streets being extremely crooked and narrow, as well as on a heavy grade, making the travel over same undesirable as well as hazardous.

There was no cross street running

each and west south of Patton Avenue between Patton Avenue and Southside Avenue, thereby throwing all of the vehicular traffic from West Asheville directly on Patton Avenue, one of our most congested streets, as well as a large portion of the heavy traffic from the wholesale district in the vicinity of the passenger station. This Board having before it the recommendation of the City Planner and having secured the advice not only of the local organization of engineers, but of the engineers in charge of the state highway work in this section, deemed it advisable to open a street south of Patton Avenue between Patton Avenue, extending through from Market Street to Clingman Avenue, and to provide a new approach to West Asheville by opening a street from Clingman Avenue across to Roberts Street, intersecting Roberts Street at the east end of the present high bridge. The land necessary to open these streets has already been condemned and the contract for the grading of the street between Market Street and Clingman Avenue has been awarded and the work under way. Specifications covering the opening and grading of the street between Clingman Avenue and Roberts Street will be ready within the next few days and bids will be advertised for in order that both of these streets may be opened this summer, if possible.

In addition to the streets above mentioned the necessary land has been condemned to extend Liberty Street through from Orange Street to Chestnut Street; to widen Woodfin Street between Broadway and Central Avenue; to widen Patton Avenue between Otis Street and North French Broad Avenue; to widen valley Street between Biltmore Avenue and Ledbetter Street and to widen Coxe Street sixteen feet on the west side. A ten foot strip of land has

been donated to the city along the entire frontage of the Buchanan property and on the west side of Biltmore Avenue along the entire frontage of the Normal Collegiate Institute which will enable us to widen this street ten feet at these two points.

Co-operating with Mr. Grove, a new street has been opened and graded between Biltmore Avenue and Southside Avenue intersecting Southside Avenue at the entrance of Coxe Street which will enable traffic flowing up Biltmore Avenue and desiring to travel west to enter Patton Avenue up Coxe Street, thereby eliminating some of the congestion on Pack Square and on Patton Avenue between Pack Square and Coxe Street.

Land has either been condemned or donated to the city by property owners to enable us to eliminate the following sharp and dangerous corners:

Monroe Place and Chestnut Street. Chestnut Street and Broadway. Aston Street and Church Street. Church Street and Ravencroft Drive.

Annandale Avenue and Merrimon Avenue.

Montford Avenue and Courtland Avenue.

College Street and College Park Place.

Valley Street and Biltmore Avenue.
These corners will be rounded off
this summer, if possible.

7. Street Paving Completed.

The following streets have been paved and water and sewer lines laid therein:

Eagle Street.
Hazzard Street.
Grail Street.
Ridge Street.
Maxwell Street.
Linden Avenue.
Commerce Street.
Market Street.
Pearl Street.
Murdock Avenue.

Louisiana Avenue.
Sulphur Springs Road.
Hanover Street.
Michigan Avenue.
Majestic Avenue.
Centre Street.
Orchard Street.
Dorchester Avenue.
West Street.
Coxe Street.
Otis Street.
Virginia Avenue.

8. Maintenance of Dirt Streets.

Alabama, Montana and Joyner Avenues have been graded and opened and the following dirt streets have been cindered.

Mountain Street. Allen Street. Baker Avenue. Louisiana Avenue. Herron Avenue. Newton Street. Landvale Avenue. Blue Ridge Avenue. Craggy Avenue. Mitchell Avenue. Clinton Street. Sulphur Springs Road. Vermont Avenue. Maple Crescent. Olney Road. Vance Crescent. Moody Avenue. Electric Street. Eloise Street. Birch Street. North View Street. Short Street. Harrison Avenue. Cumberland Place. Elkins Street.

The following dirt streets have been partially cindered or crushed stone placed thereon:

Dallas Street.
Vernell Avenue.
Langwell Avenue.
Montana Avenue.
Pennsylvania Avenue.
Glendale Avenue.

Vandalia Avenue.
Millbrook Road.
Tremont Park.
Brownwood Avenue.
Logan Avenue.
Logan Park.
Alabama Avenue.
Wellington Avenue.
North Street.
Beverly Road.

9. Incinerator.

After a thorough examination of the conditions existing at the present garbage destructor, this Board has reached the conclusion that to properly handle the city's refuse and to eliminate any unsanitary condition that might exist in connection with the disposing of such refuse, as well as to reduce the expense of disposing of same, it will be necessary to construct an additional plant. This plant when constructed, using the present plant as an auxiliary plant, will probably meet the needs of the city for the next ten or twelve years. It might be well for me to say that it requires about twenty-five tons of coal per month to operate the present plant and the plant not being constructed to burn coal is deteriorating rapidly, most of the arches having already fallen in.

10. Asheville Recreation Park on Swannanoa River.

As you know the contract has already been awarded for the construction of a dam across the Swannanoa River and the erection of a power house at the Asheville Recreation Park, formerly known as the Tourist Camp. This development includes a lake of some 56 acres, a power house of approximately 300 kilowatt capacity, a thoroughfore leading through from the Fairview Highway to the Black Mountain Highway, and the changing of the road on the north side of the river. When the entire work is completed, the City of Asheville will have the foundation for one of the most beautiful recreation parks in the country. The development will consist of a large lake for boating and swimming, a large skating pavillion, pavillion, swimming pool, Merry-go-round, wheel and aeroplane swing and a modern up-to-date shooting gallery. The skating pavilion, swimming pool, merry-go-round, ferris wheel and aeroplane swing have already been purchased and installed. This development will not cost the tax payers of the City of Asheville one penny, the revenue from the park being amply sufficient to pay the interest on the indebtedness and to pay off the bonds as they mature.

11. City Stables.

The City has heretofore made no provision to properly care for its motor equipment. The storage space provided was only sufficient to care for about 50 per cent of our cars and trucks, no provision whatsoever made for painting and washing while the repair facilities were totally inadequate, the workshop being used for storage. It is necessary, under the present arrangement that at least 50 per cent of the city's motor equipment be left outside unprotected, in all kinds of weather, both winter and summer; in fact trucks are purchased operated and discarded as worthless without ever having been washed, or a drop of paint placed thereon.

In order to provide sufficient storage and to properly maintain and to protect the motor equipment belonging to the City of Asheville, this Board has been fit to authorize the construction of a municipal garage which will in all probability answer the needs of the City of Asheville for the next twenty or thirty years, being two stories about 89 feet wide and 189 feet long. This building is entirely fire proof in every particular.

12. The Market, Police and Fire Departments.

Plans have practically been completed for the new market, police and fire departments, which is to be constructed on the site south of the present City Hall and which will give the citizens of the city not only a modern well-equipped police and fire department, provisions being made in the police department to care for delinquent, children, but will provide a market absolutely sanitary in every particular.

This building will be financed from the proceeds of the sale of the Auditorium and will mean no additional debt.

13. Sand Pit.

Last year sand cost the City of Asheville seventy-five cents a yard at the pit and \$1.50 to \$1.70 per yard delivered on job, the supply being inadequate, it being almost impossible to get sufficient sand to keep the work in the city under way. This Board, after a thorough investigation, felt itself warranted in installing a municipal sand pit which will enable the city to secure its sand at the pit for not exceeding thirty cents and will unquestionably pay for itself in several years, especially if we decide to properly maintain our dirt and hard surfaced streets, reference to which will be made later. This pit will be completed in the next thirty to forty days.

14. Rock Quarry.

We found ourselves in the same predicament last year so far as rock was concerned. Stone was costing us \$1.90 a ton at the quarry and the supply was inadequate. We purchased a quarry on Beaucatcher and secured a new contract for stone at a considerable reduction with the guarantee to furnish the city as much as six thousand tons a month if it were needed. The City, however, being under no obligations to take more than

its actual needs. We, as you know, have been offered a handsome profit on the land purchased and I recommend that it be sold.

15. Lindley Training School and Juvenile Court.

The Lindley Training School property has been purchased since this Board took office, the buildings repaired—and the City of Asheville can not boast of being one of the few cities in the south making adequate provisions to care for fallen women. The expense of this institution is borne equally by the county and city and at the present time there are twelve women and girls confined These unfortunates are not there. only treated and completely cured before being discharged, thereby ridding society of a serious menace, but they are required to study the Bible and every effort is being made to get them to see the error of their ways and become useful, self-respecting citizens. It is estimated that this prop erty at the present time can be sold at a considerable advance over what the city paid for it.

In conjunction with the County Commissioners, this Board has appointed a full time Juvenile Judge, two Juvenile Officers, and through the kindness of Dr. Bisch, established a clinic in an effort to properly care for and protect its juvenile delinquents. The clinic is already operating and the full time judge took

office April 1st.

The above improvements this Board either has made or is pledged to make and in order to carry out its pledges it will be necessary to raise

the following amounts:

1. The condemnation of lands, grading and paving of the new street extending from Market Street to Clingman Avenue to Roberts Street south of Patton

Avenue, including water and sewer lines....\$310,000.00 2. Asheville Recreation Park Development.... 100.000.00 3. Valley Street widening and paving, including straightening and paving of Beaumont Street between Market Street and Valley Street and and sewer lines..... 55,000.00 4. Condemnation of lands necessarv to grade and pave Liberty Street between Orange Street and Chestnut Street, including water and sewer lines. 15,000.00 5. The widening of Woodfin Street between Broadway and Central Avenue, including paving and water and sewer lines 12,000.00 6. The grading and paving of the new street extending from Biltmore Avenue, including water and sewer lines. 16,000.00 7. The new City Stables. 52.000.008. Biltmore Avenue widening in front of the Buchanan estate and Normal Collegiate Institute, including pav-13,500.00 ing 9. Patton Avenue widening and paving between Otis Street and French Broad Avenue 6,000.00 10. The elimination of dangerous corners in the city, including the condemnation of lands and paving 6,500.00 11. Grading and paving of new street including

spaces

connection with Athle-

tic field, including the

parking

construction of culverts over Town Branch, and between Clingman Avenue and Roberts Street 40,000.00 12. The paving of Otis Street		
12. The paving of Otis Street	over Town Branch, and between Clingman Ave-	tute
The total eost of improvements this Board is pledged to make, the contract for many of them already having been awarded, is\$783,000.00 Of the above amounts it is estimated that the property owners will be directly assessed as follows: New Street from Market Street to Clingman Avenue\$150,000.00 Liberty Street widening and paving\$150,000.00 Liberty Street grading and paving\$3,000.00 Liberty Street grading and paving\$3,000.00 Woodfin Street widening and paving\$3,000.00 Woodfin Street rom Biltmore Avenue to Southside Avenue	12. The paving of Otis Street	new street in connection with Athletic Field, including construction of storm culverts over Town Branch and between Clingman Avenue and Roberts Street 25,000.00 7,058.00 9. Robinsdale Avenue and Holland Street 10,000.00
ments this Board is pledged to make, the contract for many of them already having been awarded, is\$783,000.00 Of the above amounts it is estimated that the property owners will be directly assessed as follows: 1. New Street from Market Street to Clingman Avenue\$150,000.00 2. Valley Street widening and paving\$35,000.00 3. Liberty Street grading and paving\$35,000.00 4. Woodfin Street widening and paving\$35,000.00 5. New street from Biltmore Avenue widening in front of Buch-	ton Avenue to the passenger station (this is part of the approach to West Asheville and will also provide a better approach from the passenger station to the center of the city 30,000.00 15. New Incinerator 100,000.00	Park, this improvement being for power purposes is not charged to City's gross debt, as the revenue derived from same will more than take care of the interest and bonds maturing
2. Valley Street widening and paving	ments this Board is pledged to make, the contract for many of them already having been awarded, is\$783,000.00 Of the above amounts it is estimated that the property owners will be directly assessed as follows: 1. New Street from Market Street to Clingman	Deducting \$381,058.00, the total of the items last enumerated from the \$783,000.00 gross, which deduction is permissable under the laws governing the financing of the city, shows that the financing of these improvements above set out means nothing more nor less than increasing the city's net debt \$401,942.00. The above improvements this
 3. Liberty Street grading and paving	2. Valley Street widening	stand or fall on the actual benefits accruing to the city at large which
 4. Woodfin Street widening and paving 5. New street from Biltmore Avenue to Southside Avenue 6. Biltmore Avenue widening in front of Buch- 6. Woodfin Street widening and paving 6. New street from Biltmore Avenue widening in front of Buch- 6. Biltmore Avenue widening in front of Buch- 6. Which Should be Made. 8. Street Maintenance 8. No adequate provision has ever, so far as I know, been made to properly maintain our improved city streets. 	3. Liberty Street grading	can be determined after such im-
5. New street from Biltmore Avenue to Southside Avenue 10,000.00 6. Biltmore Avenue widening in front of Buch- Street Maintenance No adequate provision has ever, so far as I know, been made to properly maintain our improved city streets.	4. Woodfin Street widening and paving 6,000.00	Improvements Contemplated Which
6. Biltmore Avenue widening in front of Buchening in front of Buch	more Avenue to South-	Street Maintenance
	6. Biltmore Avenue widening in front of Buch-	far as I know, been made to properly maintain our improved city streets.

fronted with the fact that the major portion of our paved streets are in such condition as to make extensive repairs immediately necessary. This is not my opinion, but the opinion of a number of experts I have taken the liberty of having go over our streets. It might be well for me to state that within the last sixty days representatives from the Asphalt Association, the Barber Asphalt Company, the Warren Bros. Company, the Tarmack people and the Willite people, as well as an expert chemist from one of the foremost testing laboratories in the country, have visited Asheville and examined our streets. In addition, the engineer Department of the City has made a complete survey, which I have before me, and the unanimous opinion of all of these parties is that unless something is done at once the bases on a large number of our principal streets will be in such condition as to necessitate digging them up and relaying them at almost prohibitive cost.

Out of a total of 122 improved streets investigated, it was found that 52 requires flush coating, 14 requires a new top and in 19 the cracks and joints should be filled with tar; in other words, out of 122 streets, 85 of them or over 69% need extensive repairs at once. It is estimated by the Engineering Department of the City that flush coating will cost ten cents per square yard, top coating or resurfacing will cost \$1.50 including the necessary repairs to the base, while the necessary repairs to the concrete streets will cost approximately ten cents per yard. work is not done soon it means nothing more nor less than repaying at a cost of about \$3.00 per square yard. The question to be considered by this Board is whether or not it wishes to go to the expense of repairing these streets and then making some provision to properly maintain them or

simply let them go and dig up and repave, some of them will have to be repaved by next year at the latest.

According to the survey of the Engineering Department the cost of repairing our hard-surfaced streets and putting them in condition to be maintained is approximately \$250,000, one-half of which should be borne by the abutting property. Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

New City Hall

At the present time the business of the city has grown to such an extent that there is not a single department which has sufficient room to efficiently perform the duties assigned to it.

The Health Department now occupies three offices in the City Hall. On account of insufficient room it was necessary to establish part of this department (the Municipal Clinic) in the Library Building and as the Library Board has decided to erect a new library building to be used solely for library purposes, under the present arrangements, it is impossible to house the entire health department.

At the present time in the three offices assigned to the Health Department there are seven public health nurses, the Health Officers, two assistants, bacteriologist, County and City Veterinarian, Meat and Milk Inspector and just as soon as the present library building is town down it will be necessary to move the clinic with its three employees to the City Hall, making sixteen persons in the three offices now assigned to this department.

The Engineering department occupies only one room, in which are crowded two engineers and two assistants, no provision being made for storage and filing of maps and plats and other necessary records of this department.

The Commissioner of Public Safety

occupies one room in which he and his secretary together with three inspectors, the Electrical, Building and Plumbing Inspectors has desks.

The department of the Secretary-Treasurer at the present time occupies two rooms. There are four employees in this department and the available space is totally inadequate to keep and store the necessary records of the City.

Two small rooms are assigned to the Commissioner of Public Works, in which his secretary, the Street Superintendent and the City Land-

scape Gardener have offices.

The Water Department, which next to the Tax Department, is the largest revenue producing department of the City, is now housed in one room approximately 16x17 feet. In this department there are, including meter readers who have to spend a portion of their time in the office in order to keep the meter books properly written up, seven employees. In this office also has to be kept all the records of the Water Department, including filing cabinets.

The Police Department with the office of the Chief of Police, the Desk Sergeant and the Detectives is not only poorly lighted and ventilated, but overcrowded. The stench, arising from the city market by reason of it being located in the basement of the City Hall with practically no ventilation, together with the noise from the city jail which is immediately adjacent to the office of the Chief of Police and Desk Sergeant, makes this place not only undesirable but unhealthy.

The present Mayor's office is inadequate, due to the fact that part of his office is occupied by the Weights and Measures Inspector and the arrangement is such that it is practically impossible for the Mayor to conduct the affairs pertaining to the city without constant interruption from the general public and the employees passing to and from this office.

The Purchasing Agent and the Smoke Inspector have their desks in the Council Chamber for want of room elsewhere.

The Tax Department is the only department of the municipal government which can properly function in the quarters assigned to it.

As you know, this Board contemplates the erection of a new City Hall, including a convention hall with a seating capacity of approximately 5.600.

In this building it is expected to include a meeting place for civic organizations of the city, including the doctors and other professional men.

The need of a new City Hall and a convention hall for the City of Asheville cannot be questioned. It is a recognized fact that Asheville is rapidly becoming a convention city and numbers of times in the past we have absolutely had to turn down applications for large conventions which we could have accommodated should we have had a proper place in which such conventions could hold their meetings after their arrival, therefore, the business interests of Asheville have been deprived of thousands of dollars simply because Asheville had no suitable place for large conventions to meet. It is estimated that such a building, including a convention hall, will cost approximately \$650,000.00.

Additional Street Paving

Petitions have been filed and constant demands are being made on this Board to pave streets. It is estimated by the Engineering Department that at least \$250,000 will be required to pave the streets which have been petitioned for, since the beginning of the present administration, and which the property owners are constantly bringing pressure on this Board to pave.

Of the \$250,000 above mentioned approximately \$160,000 will

charged to abutting property.

In order to complete the program to which this Board is pledged, together with those things which have been advocated by this Board and which the citizens of Asheville seem to want, judging from the ever increasing demands, and which will probably mean much to the immediate prosperity of this section, it will be necessary to pledge the city's credit in the amount of \$1,933,000.00.

Approximately \$700,000.00 of this amount will either be charged directly to abutting property or will be taken care of through the revenue produced by the development for which it is pledged, meaning that the net debt of the City of Asheville will have to be increased \$1,233,000.00, if we do those things which we are pledged to do as well as make the improvements advocated and which are requested and demanded by our citi-

zens.

There is no question in my mind but that if this program is carried out and completed the valuation of property in the City of Asheville will increase sufficiently in the next five or six years to easily carry this additional debt; however, it not only is impossible to carry this debt at this present time, but the City's revenue is entirely inadequate for the proper functioning of the municipal government.

As information, I am giving below data gathered from various cities throughout the country and a comparison of Asheville's tax levy with the levy of other cities:

Los Angeles, Cal.—Total tax levy, including school tax, school tax not having been separated from general \$3.96

Greensboro, N. C.-School tax 62c. General and

VIMENTI, ADITEVIDEE, IV. O.		
Sinking Fund tax 62c, to- tal tax levy Knoxville, Tenn.—Total tax	1.24	
levy including school tax,		
school tax not having been separated from		
General and Sinking	2.44	
Fund		
45c, General and Sinking Fund tax \$1.15, total tax levy	1.60	
Charlotte, N. C.—School		
tax levy		
Sinking Fund tax 83½c,		
total tax levy Wilmington, N. C.—School	1.12	
tax 72 2-12c General and		
Sinking Fund tax 95c, to-		
tal tax levv	1.67	2-12
tal tax levy Denver, Colo.—Total tax		
levy, including School		
tax, school tax not hav-		
ing been separated from	0.00	
General	2.00	
levy, not including		
schools, school tax not		
being stated	2.25	
Miami, Fla.—Total tax levy		
not including school tax,		
school tax not being	2.20	
stated	2.20	
Lynchburg, Va. — School tax 90c, General and		
Sinking Fund tax \$1.10.		
total tax levy	2.00	
total tax levy		
stated whether or not		
this tax includes school)	.95	
Atlantic City, N. J.—Total		
tax levy, including school		
tax, school tax not be-		
ing separated from oth-		
er tax	2.96	
Daytona, Fla.—Total tax levy, including school		
tax, school tax not be-		
ing separated from oth-		
er tax	3.10	

St. Petersburg F,la.—Total
tax levy, including
school tax, school tax not
being separated from
other tax 2.70
Hendersonville, N. C. —
School tax 30c, General
and Sinking Funt \$1.65,
total 1.95
Augusta, Ga.—Total tax
not including School tax,
school tax not being
stated 1.90
Asheville, N. C.—School tax
35c, General and Sink-
ing Fund tax 65c, total
tax levy 1.00
A same anatima atatamant of

A comparative statement of tax of 177 cities of over 30,000 population for 1922 compiled by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental research, Incorporated, shows adjusted tax rates to uniform 100% basis of assessments to be an average tax rate of all cities of \$25.00 (\$2.50 per \$100.00.) This includes City, School, County and State taxes. Asheville's rate on this basis, if our assessmenrt is 100%, which it is not, the assessment on personal property being not more than 35c, is \$18.00, or including County taxes \$1.00 on the 100% valuation.

It might be well to state that nearly all of the above towns in addition to the advalorem and special tax levied by Asheville, levy a business tax, which materially increases their revenue. In addition to this, practically all of the towns in the state have adopted the practice of assessing all assessments for street paving, with the exception of street intersections, to abutting property, but this City, in all cases, bears one-third of the cost of street assessments and on main thoroughfares, as much as one-half.

We oftentimes hear people say that they expect to move out of the City to escape excessive taxes. Let us compare the cost of living in Asheville and some of our suburbs just to see exactly how much can be saved by moving without the city:

Biltmore			
City tax			
County tax	80		
Special School tax	39		
,			

Kenilworth City tax \$1.00 County tax .80 Special school tax .30

Note: Kenilworth also gets its water from Asheville and pays double water rent, and I am reliably informed that a bond tax of not less than twenty cents will be added next year.

Weaverville City tax \$1.00 County tax .80 Special school tax .57 Total 2.37 South Biltmore City tax \$1.00 County tax .80 Special School tax .39

Grace has a special school tax, in addition to the 80c county tax, of 23c, and I am informed that as soon as the courts pass on certain bonds proposed this will be suplemented by around 20c.

Total 2.19

Woodfin, in addition to the county tax, has a special school tax of 33c.

Emma, in addition to the county tax, has a special school tax of 56c.
Candler, in addition to the county

tax, has a special tax of 75c and Inanda, in addition to the county tax, has a special school tax of 30c.

If you add to the last named suburbs the cost of providing fire and police protection and garbage collection and disposal and take into consideration double water rent and increased insurance, you will readily see that if all items of expense are taken into consideration it is considerably cheaper to live in Asheville than in any suburb near it.

As stated before, I have submitted the above statistics merely for your information that you may more readily compare Asheville's condition

with that of other cities.

While it is not my intention and I do not desire to make a recommendation, so far as the future policy of the City of Asheville is concerned, I do think that if we are to continue to conduct a progressive administration and keep Asheville progressing as it now is, it will be necessary for this Board to make provisions to finance the City as we go, and not, as has been the policy in the past, continue to create large deficits which means that at some future time we will be compelled to face the music and be in worse shape when this time comes than at the present time.

I am of the opinion that by pledging all assessments on account of improvements, to the sinking fund and continuing to hold all assessments collected sacred to this fund, to be used solely for the purpose of paying the interest on the City's debt and to pay serial bonds as they mature, the sinking fund will be ample to take care of the needs of the city until the increase in valuation eases up the present condition.

The school tax levied is sufficient, in my opinion, to produce revenue

necessary for the operation of the public school system; however, should it become necessary to erect new school buildings and materially enlarge the present system this tax will not suffice.

The General Fund tax levied for the purpose of securing revenue to meet the operating expenss of the City which at the present time is 24c, is the one about which I am seriously concerned and in my judgment if the City is to properly function or function with any degree of efficiency this fund must be supplemented in some way—something must be done, regardless of whether or not the present progressive policy is continued.

Should this Board decide to carry out its present policy, and do the things set forth above I would recommend that its bonds be issued and sold in blocks of not exceeding \$400,000.00, as there are numerous small bond houses which coluld bid on \$400,000 bonds, but which could not handle more than this amount. Therefore, by placing our bonds on the market at several different times we could probably secure more and higher bids for same.

I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to call this matter directly to your attention, and while I do not desire to make any recommendation, I do desire to place myself on record as saying that the present policy of this Board cannot continue unless something is done to supplement the City's revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. CONDER, Commissioner of Public Works.

14 BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPA	ATMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Report of Health and Sanitary De-	Bacterial counts of milk538
partment for April, 1924.	Chemical analysis of milk240
Morbidity and Mortality.	Chemical analysis of mink240
Contagious diseases reported:	Analysis of Water
Chicken pox	Date Collected4-22-24
Measles	Date Received4-23-24
Scarlet fever	Date Reported4-25-24
Smallpox 15	Sediment 0
Typhoid, imported 1	Color—Platinum-cobalt standard v.sl.
Tuberculosis	Turbidity—Silica standard 0
Deaths from contagious diseases:	Odor, cold 0
Tuberculosis, imported 12	Odor, hot 0
Tuberculosis, local 1	Reaction Alkaline
Total number of deaths reported 57	Chlorides
Local 43	
Imported 14	
White 37	Colon bacilli in 1 c.c0 Colon bacilli in 10 c.c0
Colored 20	Total bactaria at 200 C man at 16
Male 31	Total bacteria at 38° C. per c.c16
Female	Total bacteria per c.c. on L. L. Agar 4
Total number of births reported 72	Total acid-producing bacteria per
White 55	c.c 0
Colored	C. A. SHORE, Director.
Male	J. W. K. Analyst.
Female 36	State Laboratory of Hygiene.
Total number of stillhorn reported !	
Total number of stillborn reported & White	Report of Veneral Clinic
White 2	Report of Veneral Clinic.
White 2 Colored 5	New cases admitted:
White 2 Colored 5 Male 4	New cases admitted: Male
White 2 Colored 5	New cases admitted: 28 Female 24
White 2 Colored 5 Male 4 Female 1	New cases admitted: Male
White 5 Colored 5 Male 4 Female 1 Laboratory Report.	New cases admitted: Male
White \$\frac{2}{\text{Colored}}\$ Male \$\frac{4}{\text{Female}}\$ Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative \$\frac{60}{\text{60}}\$	New cases admitted: Male
White 5 Colored 5 Male 1 Female 1 Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative 60 Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release	New cases admitted: 28 Male 24 Female 24 Total cases continuing from last month: 53 Male 53 Female 24
White 5 Colored 5 Male 4 Female 1 Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative 60 Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1	New cases admitted: Male
White 2 Colored 5 Male 4 Female 1 Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative 60 Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 11	New cases admitted: Male
White 2 Colored 2 Male 4 Female 1 Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative 60 Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 11 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1	New cases admitted: Male
White 2 Colored 5 Male 4 Female 1 Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative 60 Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 11 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10	New cases admitted: Male
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10 Gonococcus, positive 2	New cases admitted: 28 Male 24 Total cases continuing from last month: 1 Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: Male 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged:
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10 Gonococcus, positive 2 Widal, Typhoid, negative 3	New cases admitted: 28 Male 24 Total cases continuing from last month: 1 Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: Male 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged: 30
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10 Gonococcus, positive 2 Widal, Typhoid, negative 3 Widal, Para A & B, negative 3	New cases admitted: 28 Male 24 Total cases continuing from last month: 10 Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged: 30 Male 30 Female 10
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10 Gonococcus, positive 2 Widal, Typhoid, negative 3 Widal, Para A & B, negative 3 Vincent's spirillum , negative 1	New cases admitted: 28 Female 24 Total cases continuing from last month: 10 Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 81 Male 48 Total cases discharged: 30 Male 30 Female 10 Number of cases remaining under
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive Tubercle bacilli, negative Gonococcus, negative Widal, Typhoid, negative Widal, Para A & B, negative Vincent's spirillum, positive 1 Vincent's spirillum, positive Vincent's spirillum, positive	New cases admitted: 28 Male 24 Total cases continuing from last month: 10 Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged: 30 Male 30 Female 10
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive Tubercle bacilli, negative Gonococcus, negative Widal, Typhoid, negative Widal, Para A & B, negative Vincent's spirillum ,negative Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Malaria, 1	New cases admitted: Male
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive Tubercle bacilli, negative Gonococcus, negative Widal, Typhoid, negative Widal, Para A & B, negative Vincent's spirillum, positive Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Tubercle bacilli, positive Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Teces, intestinal parasites, nega-	New cases admitted: Male
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10 Gonococcus, negative 2 Widal, Typhoid, negative 3 Widal, Para A & B, negative 3 Vincent's spirillum ,negative 1 Vincent's spirillum, positive 1 Malaria, negative 1	New cases admitted: Male
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative Widal, Typhoid, negative Widal, Para A & B, negative 1 Vincent's spirillum negative 1 Malaria, negative 1 Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 4	New cases admitted: 28 Female 24 Total cases continuing from last month: 184 Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 81 Male 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged: 30 Male 30 Female 10 Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month: 31 Male 51 Female 38 Number of visits to clinic: 38 Male 184
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative Diphtheria, diagnosis & Release positive Tubercle bacilli, negative Gonococcus, negative Widal, Typhoid, negative Widal, Para A & B, negative Vincent's spirillum, positive Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Tubercle bacilli, positive Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Malaria, negative Teces, intestinal parasites, nega-	New cases admitted: Male 28 Female 24 Total cases continuing from last month: Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 81 Male 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged: 30 Male 30 Female 10 Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month: 51 Male 51 Female 38 Number of visits to clinic: 38 Male 184 Female 124
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10 Gonococcus, negative 2 Widal, Typhoid, negative 3 Widal, Para A & B, negative 1 Vincent's spirillum ,negative 1 Malaria, negative 1 Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 1 Total Para Malaria Para Para Para Para Para Para Para	New cases admitted: Male 28 Female 24 Total cases continuing from last month: Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 81 Male 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged: 30 Male 30 Female 10 Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month: 51 Male 51 Female 38 Number of visits to clinic: 38 Male 184 Female 124
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative 10 Gonococcus, negative 2 Widal, Typhoid, negative 3 Widal, Para A & B, negative 1 Vincent's spirillum ,negative 1 Malaria, negative 1 Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 1 Total Para Malaria Para Para Para Para Para Para Para	New cases admitted: Male
White Colored Male Female Laboratory Report. Diphtheria, negative positive 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 Tubercle bacilli, positive 1 Gonococcus, negative Widal, Typhoid, negative Widal, Para A & B, negative Vincent's spirillum, positive 1 Vincent's spirillum, positive 1 Malaria, negative 1 Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 1 Total Analysis of urine 1 Female 4 Female 1 Laboratory Report 6 6 6 Diphtheria, negative 1 1 Tubercle bacilli, negative 1 1 Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 1 Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 1 Total 98 Analysis of urine 1	New cases admitted: Male 28 Female 24 Total cases continuing from last month: Male 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 81 Male 81 Female 48 Total cases discharged: 30 Male 30 Female 10 Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month: 51 Male 51 Female 38 Number of visits to clinic: 38 Male 184 Female 124

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEFAI	CIMENI	, ASILEVI	LILIE, IV.	·	
Number of degree or example naming	Toilet	inspecti	ions		580
Number of doses or arsphenamine	Stable	inspect	ions		372
Number of Wasserman tests 41	Spanie	al inspect	ions		206
Number of wasserman tests 41	Muico	nces aba	tod		176
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES		inspecte			
Diseases quarantined107		LUMBIN			
Rooms fumigated109		ts issued			
VETERINARIAN		ctions of			
Dairies inspected415	Specia	al inspect	ions		17
Reactors found 1	Nuisa	nces aba	ted		14
Suspects 3		WATER			
Suspects 3 DAIRY INSPECTIONS		connect			
Dairy inspections201	Sewer	· connect			
Wagon inspections112		STREI	ET CLE	\mathbf{ANING}	
Creamery inspections 25	Trash	remove	d, loads		1666
Bacterial counts810	Anima	als remo	véd		382
Chemical analysis365	Street	s flushe	d. miles	appr	50
Milk condemned, gallons 30	Closet	s cleaned	cans a	ppr	400
Permits issued 32	Catch	basins	cleaned	pp2	73
MARKET HOUSE	Catch	INC	ZINERA'	TOR	
MARKET HOUSE	Tweed	burned,	Joada	1010	1455
Animals inspected	Anim	als burne	d	,	392
Meat condemned, pounds 751	Anna	ais burne	eu,		24
GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Coart	used, ton	S	707407770	
Premises inspections965	Cinde	rs made,	wneema	rrows.	2101
NURSING REPORT FOR	MONT	TH OF A	PRIL, 1	924	771 / I
Patients Districts	1	2	. 3	4	Total
Patients Districts Patients carried from March	10	2	$rac{3}{14}$. 17	54
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots 10 \\ \dots 76 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\14\\46\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\17\\39\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 230 \end{array}$
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots 10 \\ \dots 76 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{13}$	$rac{3}{14}$. 17	54
Patients Districts Patients carried from March	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots 10 \\ \dots 76 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\14\\46\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\17\\39\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 230 \end{array}$
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots 10 \\ \dots 76 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\14\\46\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\17\\39\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 230 \end{array}$
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits:	1 10 76 86	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\14\\46\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\17\\39\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 230 \end{array}$
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits: Nursing visits Pre natal	1 10 76 86 —	13 69 82 ———————————————————————————————————	3 14 46 60	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 17 \\ 39 \\ 56 \\ \hline \end{array} $	54 230 284
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits: Nursing visits Pre natal Nursing visits Post natal	1 10 76 86 ————————————————————————————————————	13 69 82 ———————————————————————————————————	3 14 46 60 9 4	17 39 56 ———————————————————————————————————	54 230 284 ———
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits: Nursing visits Pre natal Nursing visits Post natal Nursing visits Tubercular	1 10 76 86 	12 19 2 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \\ \hline 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{array} $	17 39 56 ———————————————————————————————————	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	1 . 10 . 76 . 86 ————————————————————————————————————	13 69 82 ———————————————————————————————————	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \end{array} $	12 25 19 109	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits: Nursing visits Pre natal Nursing visits Post natal Nursing visits Tubercular	1 . 10 . 76 . 86 ————————————————————————————————————	12 19 2 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \\ \hline 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{array} $	17 39 56 ———————————————————————————————————	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits: Nursing visits Pre natal Nursing visits Post natal Nursing visits Tubercular Nursing visits Miscellaneous Nursing visits General Welfare	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179	12 19 2 19 2 199 94	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \\ \hline 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \\ 96 \\ \hline \end{array} $	12 25 19 109 162	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits: Nursing visits Pre natal Nursing visits Post natal Nursing visits Tubercular Nursing visits Miscellaneous Nursing visits General Welfare Total Visits	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\10\\76\\86\\ \hline \\12\\15\\0\\222\\179\\ \hline \\428 $	12 19 2 19 2 199 94 326	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \\ \hline 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \\ 96 \\ \hline 300 $	12 25 19 109 162 327	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients Total Patients Visits: Nursing visits Pre natal Nursing visits Post natal Nursing visits Tubercular Nursing visits Miscellaneous Nursing visits General Welfare Total Visits Patients referred to Baby clinic	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179 428 18	12 19 2 199 2 199 94 326 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \\ \hline 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \\ 96 \\ \hline 300 \\ 18 \end{array} $	12 25 19 109 162 327	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\10\\76\\86\\ \hline \\12\\15\\0\\222\\179\\ \hline \\428\\18\\0 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\\82\\ \hline \\ 12\\19\\2\\199\\94\\ \hline \\ 326\\4\\0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \\ \hline 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \\ 96 \\ \hline 300 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 17 \\ 39 \\ 56 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 25 \\ 19 \\ 109 \\ 162 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 327 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{array} $	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179 428 18 0	12 19 2 199 2 199 94 326 4 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \\ \hline $	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 17 \\ 39 \\ 56 \\ \hline \\ 12 \\ 25 \\ 19 \\ 109 \\ 162 \\ \hline \\ 327 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} $	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\10\\76\\86\\ \hline \\12\\15\\0\\222\\179\\ \hline \\428\\18\\0\\0\\15 \end{array} $	12 19 2 199 2 199 94 326 4 0 0 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \\ 96 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 300 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{array} $	12 25 19 109 162 327 5 0 0 5	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\10\\76\\86\\ \hline \\12\\15\\0\\222\\179\\ \hline \\428\\18\\0\\0\\15\\48 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\\82\\ \hline \\ 12\\19\\2\\199\\94\\ \hline \\ 326\\4\\0\\0\\4\\12\\\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \\ 96 \\ \hline 300 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 28 \end{array} $	12 25 19 109 162 327 5 0 0 5 16	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179 428 18 0 0 15 48 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\\82\\ \hline \\ 12\\19\\2\\199\\94\\ \hline \\ 326\\4\\0\\0\\4\\12\\0\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 60 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 187 \\ 96 \\ \hline \hline 300 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 28 \\ 4 \end{array} $	12 25 19 109 162 327 5 0 0 5 16 1	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179 428 18 0 0 15 0 15 0	$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\13\\69\\82\\ \hline \\ 12\\19\\2\\199\\94\\ \hline \\ 326\\4\\0\\0\\4\\12\\0\\0\\0\end{array} $	3 14 46 60 9 4 10 187 96 300 18 3 0 5 28 4 3	12 25 19 109 162 327 5 0 0 5 16 1	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179 428 18 0 0 15 48 5 3 130	12 19 2 199 2 199 94 326 4 0 0 4 12 0 0 126	3 14 46 60 — 9 4 10 187 96 — 300 18 3 0 5 28 4 3 27	12 25 19 109 162 327 5 0 0 5 16 1 3 98	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179 428 18 0 0 15 48 5 3 130 2243	2 13 69 82 ———————————————————————————————————	3 14 46 60 9 4 10 187 96 300 18 3 0 5 28 4 3 27 2060	4 17 39 56 ———————————————————————————————————	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	11076861215022217942818001548531302243132	2 13 69 82 ———————————————————————————————————	3 14 46 60 9 4 10 187 96 300 18 3 0 5 28 4 3 27 2060 65	4 17 39 56 ———————————————————————————————————	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients Districts Patients carried from March New Patients	1 10 76 86 12 15 0 222 179 428 18 0 0 15 48 5 3 130 2243 132 90	2 13 69 82 ———————————————————————————————————	3 14 46 60 9 4 10 187 96 300 18 3 0 5 28 4 3 27 2060 65 30	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 17 \\ 39 \\ 56 \\ \hline \\ 12 \\ 25 \\ 19 \\ 109 \\ 162 \\ \hline \\ 327 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 98 \\ 1236 \\ 58 \\ 47 \\ \end{array} $	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————
Patients	1107686121502221794281800154853130224313290	2 13 69 82 ———————————————————————————————————	3 14 46 60 9 4 10 187 96 300 18 3 0 5 28 4 3 27 2060 65	4 17 39 56 ———————————————————————————————————	54 230 284 ———————————————————————————————————

Cafe Inspections Tuberculosis Sanatoria Inspections Weiner Stand Inspections Bakery Inspections Grocery Store Inspections Market Inspections Candy Kitchen Inspections Drug Store Inspections School Lunch Room Inspections Comfort Station Inspections Park Stand Inspections Sandwich Shop Inspections Total Inspections			14 33 37 16 29 15 41 11 7
SANITORIA SCO	RE		
April, 1924.			
A 17 TY 12	Method	Equipment	Score
Ambler Heights	$\dots 100$	100	100
Sunset Heights	98	99	99
St. Josephs The Winyah	98	. 98	98
Roye Cottage	97	98	98
Fairview Cottage	91	95 94	94
Sunset Lodge	80	94 92	93 91
Edgewood Cottage	90	91	91
Stone Hedge	87	91	90
Strawberry Hill	88	90	89
Western Carolina San. Inc.	84	90	88
Zephyr Hill	89	87	88
Monte Vista	79	89	86
84 Oakland Road	83	88	86
RATING OF DRUG STORE SOD	A FOLINIE	I A TRYO	
MATING OF DRUG STORE SOL			~
Teagues	Equipmer	nt Method	Score
Goodes	99	99 98	99 99
Raysors	95	98 94	99 94
Smiths	89	9 4 95	94 93
Powell & Twitty	90	93	92
West Ashe. Pharmacy	90	92	91
Aiken & Hester	87	90	89
The Owl	88	88	88
Montford Drug Co	88	88	88
Carmichaels	88	- 88	88
Walkers	87	87	87
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy	87	87	87
Hollands	88	86	87
Rhinehardt Cravens	86	86 86	86
OTMACTED STORESCENES STORESCEN	95	86	85

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTME	NT, ASHEVILI	E, N. C.	17
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	87	84	85
Finleys	82	81	81
rimeys			
CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA	FOUNTAIN	RATING	
	Method	Equipment	Score
Pack Square Candy Kitchen	96	92	93
Olympia	85	90	88
Mascari	80	80	80
Arakas	72	70	71
Candy Kitchen	70	70	70
Candy Monen			
CAFE AND LUNCH ST	AND RATIN	1G	
		ent Method	Score
S. & W		99	99
De Luxe	99	99	99
Occidental Lunch	97	97	97
Dinty Moore	98	96	97
Moxleys	96	96	96
Putman Grill	96	96	96
Plaza	90	98	95
Union News	90	94	93
The Iron Kettle	92	92	92
Haywood Cafe		90	92
Sanitary Cafe	92	90	91
Wallaces		90	90
Clarks Place	90	90	90
Good Health	89	90	90
Coles Cafe		89	89
National	90	. 88	89
Central Cafe	89	88	88
Gladstone	84	88	87
Rheas	87	87	87
Royal	90	86	87
Glen Rock	89	86	87
Silver Moon	88	86	87
Presto Lunch	88	86	87
Crystal	88	86	87
Dixie Cafe	93	84	87
Atlanta Quick	86	86	86
Vicks	85	85	85
C. B. Allison	, 86	83	85
Wests Place	84	84	84
Broadway Hot Dog	88	82	83
Ideal Dairy	85	80	82
Manhattan	84	80	81
D. Gross	,,,. 80	78	79
Busy Bee	78	74	7 5
Lukas	85	70 70	75 70
Mecca	70	70	70

COLORED CAFE RATING

	X 22 1 Cd		
	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star	90	. 90	90
Lovers End	88	90	89
Hamiltons	86	88	87
Hawks		87	86
Andersons	86	86	86
Atlanta	78	88	85
Brownlees		84	85
Browns		84	84
Dardenella		80	80
The Gem	80	80	80
Virginia Inn	80	80	80
Lewis	76	76	76
Weavers	70	71	71
Pearsons		70	$\tilde{70}$
New Boston	70	70	70
Williams		60	62
	00	00	- 02

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM RATING

Equipment Method Sco	T.G.
Asheland Ave	
Orange Street 94 94 94	
High School	
Stevens Lee (Colored)	
Newton	
Aycock 87 89 88	
Montford 88 88 88	
Claxton 93 84 87	
Vance	
Hill Street (Colored)	

Points Allowed by Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition; water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total. 100.

Methods—Cleanliness, 20; floors ,5; walls, 3; ceilings, 1; doors, 1; windows, 1; good order, 1; free from odor, 2; freedom from flies, 6; equipment (cleanliness) 30; ice boxes, 10; tables, 5; sinks, 5; utensils, 10; employees' cleanliness, 5; foods, 30; conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 5; cleanliness, 5; garbage receptacles, 15; adequate, 5; location, 5; condition, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	5.2	1.034	14.9
Home Farm Dairy	2,000	4.2	1.033	13.4

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT	, ASHEVIL	Lili, IN.	· ·	10
Dhadas Daine	3,000	3.5	1.033	12.6
Rhodes Dairy		3.7	1.031	12.3
Senyah Farms		4.1	1.031 1.032	13.1
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)				13.6
Carolina Special	5,000	4.3	1.033	
Biltmore (Pasteurized)		4.3	1.032	13.3
Nettlewood		4.1	1.032	13.1
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	. 6, 000	4.3	1.032	13.8
Oak Hill	6,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Sevier Bros	7,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Candler Dairy	7,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Biltmore, Special		4.5	1.033	13.8
Violet		4.4	1.031	13.2
Middlebrook	11.000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Maple Leaf	12,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
Sunset Dairy	17,000	3.6	1.029	11.8
Suncrest	20,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Suncrest	. 20,000	$\frac{4.0}{4.0}$	1.033 1.031	12.7
Asheville Creamery	27,000	$\frac{4.0}{3.7}$	1.031 1.032	12.6
Oak Springs	27,000			13.S
New Bridge	28,000	4.5	1.033	
Oak Grove	30,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
REPORT OF WHOLESAI	E DAIRI	ES		
ASHEVILLE CREAMERY,	SUPPLIE	D RY		
Aprilly in the Citation of the			Sp. Gr.	T.S.
	Dacteri	а р.г.	Sh. ar.	
C I C II		റെ	1 091	195
Carter, S. H.	. 10,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Baird. W. L.	. 10,000 . 11,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000	$\frac{4.5}{3.7}$	$\frac{1.032}{1.031}$	$13.5 \\ 12.3$
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000	4.5 3.7 4.8	1.032 1.031 1.031	13.5 12.3 13.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 95,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 95,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.027	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.027 1.031	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.027 1.031	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.027 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.027 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 BY	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.027 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 T.S.
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.027 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 T.S. 13.2 13.8
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 BY	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.027 1.031 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 T.S. 13.2 13.8 13.5
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.027 1.031 1.032 . Sp. Gr. 1.031 1.032 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 T.S. 13.2 13.8 13.5
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 T.S. 13.2 13.8
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W. Cedar Cliff	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 T.S. 13.2 13.8 13.5 13.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W. Cedar Cliff Gorman, C. W.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.1	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 T.S. 13.2 13.8 13.5 13.7 13.3
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W. Cedar Cliff Gorman, C. W. Jersey Farm	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 15,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 3,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.1 5.2	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 13.5 13.7 13.3 13.5 13.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W. Cedar Cliff Gorman, C. W. Jersey Farm Roberts, H. M.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 15,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 3,000 . 3,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.1 5.2 5.1	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033 1.033 1.033	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 13.5 13.7 13.3 15.7 14.3
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W. Cedar Cliff Gorman, C. W. Jersey Farm Roberts, H. M. Cushing, C. D.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 3,000 . 3,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.1 5.2 5.1 4.8	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 13.5 13.7 13.3 15.7 14.3 13.7
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W. Cedar Cliff Gorman, C. W. Jersey Farm Roberts, H. M. Cushing, C. D. Wallis, Geo. M.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 95,000 . 115,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 3,000 . 3,000 . 3,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.1 5.2 5.1 4.8 4.5	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 13.5 13.7 13.3 13.7 14.3 13.7 14.3
Baird, W. L. Carter Bros. Scarborough, W. V. Dillingham, J. P. Stradley, J. R. Carter, Elmer Dillingham, M. Shepherd, C. W. Burlison, Mrs. R. Carter, R. L. BILTMORE DAIRY, SU Walker, W. A. Johnson, S. E. Hayes Bros. Johnston, C. W. Cedar Cliff Gorman, C. W. Jersey Farm Roberts, H. M. Cushing, C. D.	. 10,000 . 11,000 . 14,000 . 25,000 . 39,000 . 50,000 . 60,000 . 15,000 . 129,000 . 160,000 PPLIED I Bacter . 1,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 2,000 . 3,000 . 3,000 . 3,000	4.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.1 4.0 4.3 3Y ia B.F. 4.4 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.1 5.2 5.1 4.8	1.032 1.031 1.031 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.033 1.032	13.5 12.3 13.7 12.1 13.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 12.7 13.3 13.5 13.7 13.3 15.7 14.3 13.7

Cook, D	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Shuford, B. L	3.000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Reeves, L. M.	3,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Israel, O. B.		4.1	1.033	13.3
Lance, H. E.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Lance, H. E.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Pressley, W. R.	3,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
				14.2
Tilson	4,000	5.0	1.032	
Fairview Dairy	4,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Jones, T. P.		4.1	1.029	12.3
Jones, L.		4.0	1.032	13.0
Lanning, J. A.	4,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Cuninngham, B. L		3.8	1.034	13.2
Pine Top	4,000	3.6	1.033	12.7
Spring Dairy	4,000	3.5	1.034	12.8
Lambert, R. G.		4.5	1.034	14.0
Sluder, T. J.		4.5	1.030	13.1
Morgan, C.		4.4	1.032	13.4
French Broad		4.2	1.035	13.9
Ballard, L. B.		4.0	1.030	12.5
Banks, W. C.		$\frac{4.0}{4.5}$	1.030 1.032	13.6
			1.032 1.032	13.5
Bird, T. W		4.5		
Gaston, T. P.		4.5	1.032	13.5
Crowell, R. C.	6,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Ledbetter, C. W.	7,000	4.8	1.030	13.5
Sevier Bros.		4.6	1.033	13.9
Corpening, E. O	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Riddle, Tom		5.0	1.032	14.2
Westerly Dairy	. 8,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Long Valley	. 8,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Greenwood, J	. 8,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Sparrow, J. D	. 9,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
McCain, T. C.		4.1	1.031	12.7
Walker, John		4.2	1.032	13.2
Locke, G. S.		4.0	1.032	13.0
Fullum, G.		4.3	1.033	13.5
Case, W. P.		3.8	1.032	12.7
Glenn, Geo.	14,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Spring Dairy, No. 2	14:000	4.2	1.032 1.032	13.2 13.2
				13.8
Leslie, Mrs	15,000	4.9	1.031	
Hayes, W. F.	. 15,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Inanda Dairy		4.1	1.032	13.1
Ownbey, R.		4.3	1.033	13.6
Moore, P. C.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Conner, E. E	. 19,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Plateau		4.8	1.033	14.2
Ownbey, E. J.	.24,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Allen, W. E		4.4	1.032	13.5
Ledbetter, R. J.	.26,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Fletcher, R. W.		4.2	1.032	13.2
Lance, G. C.		4.2	1.032	13.2
	,			

Lance, H. D. Young, Mrs. Lunsford Crowell, Roy Latterman Jones, Harry	.29,000 31,000 .32,000 34,000 .37,000	4.2 4.4 4.3 4.2 4.8 4.4	1.031 1.032 1.033 1.032 1.032 1.032	13.0 13.4 13.5 13.2 13.9 13.4
Morris, C. Lance, W. H.	.68,000	$\frac{4.0}{4.5}$	$1.032 \\ 1.032$	13.0 13.5
Bird, W. T	.68.000	$4.1 \\ 4.5$	$1.030 \\ 1.031$	$12.6 \\ 13.3$
CAROLINA CREAMERY, S		RV		
·	Bacteria		Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Medford, E. W	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Rutherford	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Luther Bros	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Gorman, M	3,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Shepherd, J. M.	5,000	4.7 -	1.033	14.0
Fletcher Farm	5,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Gorman, J	6,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Wells, C. B	8,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Brown, A	10,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Aiken, F. M	11,000	4.0	1.032	13.9
Reeves, P. V	12,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Frisbee, W. F	13,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Weaver, H. L.	14,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Stroup, G. L.	15,000	4.8	1.031	13.6
Crook, Troy	17,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Calloway, W. D	18,000	3.9	1.039	12.8
Brown, Leet	19,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Brank, W. L.	19,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Wells, J. S	19,000	3.5	1.032	12.4
Davis, W. M	22,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Bridges, H. C.	22,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Brown, H	22,000	4.1	1.032	13.0
Miller, E. G.	23,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Riddle	25,000	4.4	I.032	13.4
Glance, J. M.	25,000	4.2	1.033	13.5
Briggs, J. A.	26,000	4.5	1.035	13.5
Wagoner, T. W.	26,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Hunsucker, G. L.	28,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Bridges, A. V.	27,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Freeman, R. W.	29,000	4.6	1.031	13.5
Morrison, T. S	29,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Wells, Ott	29,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Cole, J. A.		4.4	1.032	13.5
Aiken, J. P.		4.5	1.032	13.5
Ramsey, D. E		4.2	1.032	13.2
Conleys		4.1	1.032	13.1
Ramsey		4.3	1.032	13.3
Hudgins, M. J.	35,000	4.0	1.030	12.5

Bagwell, Mrs. R. O	36.000	4.6	1.031	13.4
	36,000	3.6	1.033	12.7
	36,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
	37,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Reynolds, R. M	38,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
	39,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Dockery, J. E	40,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
	42,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Bridges, C. B.	42,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
	46,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Sluder, M. C	46,000	3.9	1.032	128
Miller, R. M	47,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Brown, C. B.	53,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Plemmons, H	53,000	3.5	1.032°	12.3
Juno Dairy	55,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Baird, J. O	62,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Plemmons, Mrs. L.	63,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Rhodes, G. C.	66, 000	4.0	1.032	13.0
	72,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Wells, P. M	78,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Cole, J. A	80,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Cole, J. A	89,000	4.4	1.032	13.
Phillips	89,000	4.3	1.029	12.5
Baird, T. V.	92,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Nesbet, S. H	26, 000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Ray, Sam		3.7	1.031	12.6
Gill, W. K		4.5	1.032	13.5
Moore, J. L		3.9	1.029	11.9

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria.)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to	have		/		given	toxin-
antitoxin by	the school	physician	for th	e prevention	of diph	theria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 28

May, 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONERS
JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT* F. L. CONDER
Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. DPhone, Office, 152
School Physician
E. R. Cocke, M. DPhone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Toole, M. D
City Bacteriologist
C. C. DemareePhone 152
City and County Veterinarian
W. B. Hobson, V. SPhone 152
Milk Inspector
V. L. AshworthPhone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. HollingsworthPhone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments J. H. Schoepf, Chief
City Plumber
Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. HarrisPhone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department
Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152 Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.; Clara Wenke, R. N.; Miss Mary McKoin, R. N. Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Sepretar, N.;
Nose Mcree, Secretary

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 35,000

PRACTICAL SANITATION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Public and personal health is becoming more prominent in the public mind today and it well may be. The future belongs to the nation which has the greatest proportion of healthy, strong citizens, hence the governments are deeply interested in improving and preserving the public health.

Hygiene is the science through the practical application of which public and personal health may be secured and all eyes are turned toward this subject.

Sanitary science is a branch of hygiene. Its part is to secure in a thorough, econimical manner, ventilation, water supply, sewage disposal,

drainage, waste disposal and all the conditions which hygiene requires for health. Personal hygiene teaches us the care of the body which is necessary in order to keep well and strengthen the constitution. It has been found through actual experience that it is not enough to simply teach hygiene but to some degree it must be forced, and therefore laws requiring hygienic conditions are necessary and have been enacted in all advanced states.

The more progressive States have very comprehensive laws which relate to every phase of public health protection, and make appropriation for their execution and enforcement. In a sense, it may be truly said that hygiene was instrumental in building the Panama canal for it is certain had she not been evoked to fight yellow fever and other diseases, the United States would have been driven away as was France in her day.

Consumption is slowly retreating before the onslaught of hygiene, and diphtheria and typhoid fever are in rapid retreat. Small pox has been reduced to an almost negligible quantity and the attack of hygiene, through medical inspection of school children upon the defects and ills which best them will, without doubt, bring large returns in health and efficiency.

The foundation of all intelligent hygiene is vital statistics. Vital statistics, the book keeping of humanity, furnishes the only means of knowing the whereabouts of disease and the extent of the losses caused by it. They also tell our social latitude and longitude on the sea of time which the nation must know if it is to endure. From these facts we learn that we must know the location and strength of the enemy, disease, before we can hope to combat it successfully. The first step for the successful conduct of a movement for the betterment of the public health

is the collection of correct vital statistics. Therefore let every person do his part and see to it that the births and deaths and contagious diseases which occur in his family are reported. If these policies are heeded, the efficiency, wealth and happiness of the commonwealth will be greatly augmented.

Epidemologists differ in their estimates of the value of the various sanitary measures and the necessary means employed in ascertaining the causation, symptoms and methods of prevention of the epidemic and endemic infectious diseases, searching for the mode of transmission of disease, endeavoring to break the link between the present case and any possible future case. To accomplish this it has been necessary to enforce rigid or modified quarantine, thorough inspection of suspects, resort to vaccination, laboratory diagnostic methods, clinical observation and disinfection.

The only factors entering into the avenues of infection and the methods of prevention are the essential and needful steps to be taken to eradicate the source of infectious processes which are always the result of the growth and multiplication of definite living organisms.

Every case of infectious disease is connected with a previous case and unless the chain is broken by proper precautions will be connected with a series of later cases. In overlooked mild cases of disease and in carriers we find in all probability the explanation of most outbreaks of epidemic disorders. We know that typhoid fever, diphtheria and other diseases are carried about by people who appear to be well and by people who are not known ever to have had the disease. Health Officers who have had experience in fighting scarlet fever, smallpox, and measles know that their hardest problem is to search out and isolate the mild scarcely recognizable cases. It is worthy though that these diseases unknown etiology may have carriers in good health as do the diseases whose etiology is known. No successful health work can be done that fails to take into consideration carriers and mild cases. It must not be forgotten that carriers may give off the germs intermittently, as is surely the case in typhoid fever. This feature also puts limits to the value of isolation and makes strict isolation early in an epidemic much more valuable than later. Diseases known as water borne are also food borne and in addition typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever and possibly other infections are transmitted in food, especially in milk. The infection of milk is almost always secondary, occurring after it has been drawn from the cow.

The list of diseases known to be transmitted by insects is growing large and are ordinarily fairly easy to eradicate from a sanitary standpoint, for the reason that insects can be seen and sought out and by proper methods destroyed. Flies are one of the most dangerous carriers of germs and are responsible for much infection, especially in places where garbage and night soil are badly handled.

Great as has been the advances made in the last generation, only a beginning has been made in the study of the infections. By careful study and searching out of the problems which confront us daily we may be able to throw light on different and apparantly insoluable problems. We should not forget that careful clinical observations are a guide and check to laboratory work and we should lose no opportunity to inform ourselves on this most difficult subject.

Summary or Nursing Report for the Month of May 1924.

Old cases carried from April 44, new cases opened 268, making a total of 312 patients cared for during month. Of these 56 were pre-natal, 13 maternity, 8 tuberculous, 4 colitis, and 4 pneumonia. The classification of the other cases were mumps, whooping cough, scarlet fever, nephritis rheumatism, erysipelas, lagrippe, colds, post-operative, tonsilitis, acute indigestion, myo-carditis, appendicitis, ivy poisoning, pink eye, impetigo contageosia, burns, sprains, fracture cases.

The number of nursing visits made was 898, the fellow up visits to the homes of school children 120, general welfare and advisory visits 571, making a total of 1589 visits during the month.

The nurse assisted the Medical Examiner of schools with 789 examinations and 124 vaccinations against small-pox. The number of routine class room inspections made was 4267. A number of the children had dental work during the month and several had diseased tonsils removed. The majority of the follow up visits to homes of school children were principally for advice and instruction in regard to the care of contagious diseases, mumps, chicken pox, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and scabies.

The number of children attending the clinics, at 160 Biltmore Ave., was 104, of this number 20 were new patients. These patients making a total of 181 visits during the month. Three children were referred to hospital one for mastoidectomy and two for tonsilectomy. Eleven of the above were orthopedic cases, seven of which were new. Three of these cases were referred to hospital for further treatment.

A total of three patients attended the Pre natal clinic during the month and 128 milk books were given to the undernourished children.

The greater majority of nursing visits were made to patients carrying industrial policies with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Of these 56 pre natal cases, 51 were policy holders as were 13 of the 13 maternity cases and we feel that this is a very important part of the work. Of the 898 nursing visits made 516 were made to Metropolitan policy holders.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for May, 1924.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.
Contagious Diseases Reported:
Chicken pox
Diphtheria 1
Measles
Scarlet fever 7
Smallpox
Tuberculosis
Total Number of Deaths Reported. 66
Local
Imported
White
Colored
Male 33
Female
Total Number of Births Reported. 94
White
Colored
Male
Female
Total Number of Stillborn Reported 7
White 4
Colored
Male 5
Female

Report of City Bacteriologist. Microscopic Examination

Diphtheria, negative1	7
Diagnosis and release, positive	
Tubercle bacilli, negative	
Tubercle bacilli, positive	1
Gonococcus, negative	1
Gonococcus, positive	
Widal, typhoid, negative	2

	WINDLIT, ADITEVIEND, IV. O.
Widal, typhoid, positive	Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month: Male
	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.
Analysis of Water. Date collected .5-5-24 Date Received .5-6-24 Date Reported .5-8-24 Sediment . v sl Color—Platinum-cobalt standard v sl Turbidity—Silica standard .0 Odor, cold .0 Odor, hot .0 Reaction .Alkaline Chlorides .1.5 Nitrogen as Nitrite .0 Colon bacilli in 1 c.c0 Colon bacilli in 10 c.c0 Total bacteria at 48° C. per c.c100 Total bacteria per c.c. on L. L. Agar 0 Total acid-producing bacteria per c.c0 C. A. SHORE, Director. J. W. K., Analyst. State Laboratory of Hygiene.	Diseases quarantined Rooms fumigated 110 DAIRY INSPECTIONS. Dairy inspections 104 Wagon inspections 88 Creamery inspections 15 Bacterial counts 410 Chemical analysis 306 Permits issued 16 MARKET HOUSE. Animals inspected 1346 Meat condemned, pounds 1293 Fish condemned, pounds 200 GENERAL INSPECTIONS Premises inspections 389 Toilet inspections 322 Stable inspections 322 Stable inspections 122 Nuisances abated 98 PLUMBING INSPECTIONS Permits issued 47 Inspections of new work 62
Report of Veneral Clinic.	Special inspections
New cases admitted: 33 Female 18 Total cases continuing from last month: 53 Female 24 Total cases under treatment during month: 89 Female 42 Total cases discharged: 42 Total cases discharged: 17	WATER DEPARTMENTS Water connections

bulletin of health defari	IMENI, ASE	LEIVILIEI,	N. C.	
NURSING REPORT FOR I	MONTH OF	F MAY,	1924.	
Patients Districts 1	2	3	4	Total
New Patients	69	36	48	268
Total Patients	81	45	63	312
	OI	40	00	. 014
Visits:	10	0	15	70
Nursing visits Pre natal 15	18	8	15	56
Nursing visits Post natal 13	24	20	23	80
Nursing visits Tubercular 0	8	4	11	23
Nursing visits Miscellaneous224	218	185	112	739
Nursing visits General Welfare164	109	153	145	571
Total Visits416	377	370	306	1469
Patients Referred to Dispensary 0	.0	16	0	16
	ŏ	$\frac{10}{21}$	18	77
Patients Referred to Physician 38				
Patients Referred to Hospital 4	1	6	2	- 67
Patients Referred to Baby Clinic 15	2	0	3	20
Patients Referred to Pre natal Clinic 8	1	2	0	11
Patients Referred to V. D. Clinic 0	7	2 2	. 0	9
Patients Referred to T. & A. Clinic 5	5	4	0	14
Patients Referred to Hospital 8	0	4	0	12
School Children Examined 279	77	$19\overline{2}$	241	789
School Children Inspected1239	926	1638	464	4267
School Children Vaccinated	2	25	60	124
		18	23	120
Follow Up Visits 56	23			
Telephone Calls	45	140	223	485
REPORT OF NURSE IN	SPECTOR,	MAY,	1924	
Cafe Inspections				253
Grocery Store Inspections				17
Market Inspections				
market inspections				
Bakery Inspections				
Weiner Stands Inspections		• • • • • •		
Drug Store Inspections				45
Comfort Station Inspections				2
Candy Shop Inspections				5
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections				9
Boarding House Inspections				1
School Lunch Room Inspections				12
Total Inspections				493
SANITORIA	SCOPE			•
SANITURIA		nmont	Mothad	Sanna
4 11 TT 11	Equi	ipment	Method	Score 99
Ambler Heights	L	00	99	
St. Josephs		99	99	99
		00		0.0
Winyah		98	98	98
Roye Cottage		98 92	98 95	94
Roye Cottage		98 92 92	98 95 94	94 93
Roye Cottage Fairview Cottage Sunset Lodge		98 92 92 89	98 95 94 92	94 93 91
Roye Cottage		98 92 92 89	98 95 94	94 93

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMEN	T, ASHEVILLI	E, N. C.	7
Stone Hedge	89	91	90
Zephyr Hill	90	90	90
Strawberry Hill	88	90	89
Western Carolina San. Inc	85	90	. 88
Monte Vista	79	89	86
84 Oakland Road	83	88	86
RATING OF DRUG STORE SO	ODA FOUN	TAINS	
,	Equipment	Method	Score
Teagues		99	99
Goode's		99	99
Raysors		96	96
Smiths	89	95	93
Johnsons	90	93	92
West Asheville Pharmacy		92	91
Montford	90	90	90
Aiken-Hester	87	90	89
The Owl	88	88	88
Walkers	87	87 87	87
Hollands	87 88	87 86	87 87
Carmichaels		88	86
Rhineheardt		86	86
Cravens	93	86	85
Finleys		85	85
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	87	84	85
CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA	FOUNTAIN	RATING	
7. 1. 6	Equipment	Method	Score
Pack Square		92	93
Olympia		90	88
Mascari		80	80
Arakas	70	$\frac{70}{100}$	70
Candy Kitchen	70	70	70
CAFE AND LUNCH STA	ND RATING	2	
	Equipment		Score
S. & W	99	99	99
De Luxe		99	99
Occidental		97	97
Dinty Moore		96	97
Plaza	92	98	96
Putman Grill	96	96	96
Moxleys	\dots 96	96	96
Haywood Cafe	96		94
Good Health	92	92	92
Sanitary Cafe	92	92	92
National	\dots 92	92	92
The Iron Kettle		92	92
New York	90	92	91

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star		92	92
Browns		90	88
Hamiltons		88	88
The Gem	88	88	88
Lovers End	88	88	88
Hawks	87	87	87
Brownlees	88	86	87
Andersons	86	86	86
Virginia Inn	82	80	80
Lewis	74	74	74
New Boston	70	70	70
Weavers	70	70	70
WCavers	00	CO	CO

COLORED CAFE RATING

Broadway Hot Dog

Ideal Dairy

Manhattan

D. Gross

Wests Place

Presto Lunch

Busy Bee

Mecca

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM RATING		
Equipment	Method	Score
Asheland Ave 93	95	94
Orange St	94	94
High School 93	93	93
Stevens Lee (colored) 90	90	90
Newton	89	89
Aycock	89	88

Montford	88	88	88
Claxton	93	84	87
Vance		$\cdot 76$	80
Hill St. (colored)	76	80	79

Points Allowed by Government Score Card-In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition; water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total 100.

Methods—Cleanliness, 20; floors, 5; walls, 3; ceilings, 1; doors, 1; windows, 1; good order, 1; free from odor, 2; freedom from flies, 6; equipment (cleanliness) 30; ice boxes, 10; tables, 5; sinks, 5; utensils, 10; employees' cleanliness, 5; foods, 30; conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 5; cleanliness, 5; garbage receptacles, 15; adequate, 5; location, 5; condition, 5. Total, 100.

REPO	TRC	\mathbf{OF}	RET	ATT.	TA	IRIES
TOTAL	JIVI	OT.	TOTAL.	α		

WEI OW OF WEITHER	LILVILLE			
	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	5.0	1.034	14.6
Rhodes Dairy	1,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Carolina Cream (Special)	2,000	4.6	1.034	14.2
Carolina (Certified)		5.4	1.033	14.9
\Suncrest		4.6	1.030	13.2
Oak Hill		3.5	1.030	11.8
Senyah Farms		3.6	1.032	12.5
Biltmore (Special)		4.6	1.034	14.2
Home Farm Dairy		4.6	1.030	13.2
Oak Grove		3.9	1.030	12.3
Biltmore (Past.)		4.4	1.032	13.4
'Nettlewood		3.9	1.033	13.1
Sevier Bros	9,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Oak Springs	9,000	3.5	1.030	11.8
Sunset	10,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Maple Leaf	16, 000	3.5	1.030	11.9
Candler Dairy	20,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Violet	21,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Mt. View Sanitorium	.22,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
New Bridge	. 23,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Middlebrook	24, 000	3.3	1.033	12.4
Carolina (Past.)	.25,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Asheville Creamery	.28,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
V				

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES ASHEVILLE CREAMERY, (Supplied By)

				Bacteria			
Scarborough,	W.	V.	 	 8,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Carter Bros.			 	 9,000	3.4	1.030	11.7

	,			
Baird, W. L.	17 000	4.0	1 001	10.0
Conton D I		4.2	1.031	12.9
Carter, R. L.	30,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Carter, Elmer	34,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Sheppard, C. W.	43,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Stradley, J. R.	55,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Carter, S. H	65,000	3.7	1.031	12.4
Dillingham, J. P	80,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Dillingham, M.	162,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Burlison, Mrs. R	175,000	$\frac{1.1}{4.4}$	1.031	13.2
	110,000	7.7	1.001	10.2
DILTIMODE DATES (C	1: 1.0	`		
BILTMORE DAIRY, (Su		-		
	Bacteri	ia B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Jones, L	4,000	4.0	1.033	12.2
Ceder Cliff	4,000	3.8	1.031	12.6
Morris, C	5,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Israel, O. B	6,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
McCain, T. C.	6, 000	$\frac{4.3}{4.2}$	1.032	13.0
Gorman, C. W.				
Ionog T D	6 ,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Jones, T. P.	7,000	4.0	1.030	12.9
Lance, H. E.	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Smith, R. E.	8,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Spring No. 1	8,000	3.6	1.033	12.7
Crowell, Roy	9,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Johnson, S. E.	10,000	4.5	1.032	13.3
Deer Park	10.000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Hayes Bros	10,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Morgan, C	11,000	3.9	1.032	12.6
Greenwood, M. B.	12,000	$\frac{3.5}{4.6}$		
Westerley Dairy			1.032	13.7
Sorrion Prog	14,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Sevier Bros.	14,000	4.3	1.032	13.5
Long Valley	14,000	4.3	1.032	13.5
McElrath	14,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Bird, T. W.	14,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Ledbetter, C. W.	15,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Cunningham, B. L	15,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Young, Mrs.	16,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Pine Top	16,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Tilson, O. H.	17,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Patton, W. R.	18,000	$\frac{4.5}{4.5}$	1.031	13.3
Johnston, C. W.	18,000	$\frac{4.5}{4.4}$		
Lipe, Thos. L.			1.031	13.2
Wellzon John	18,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Walker, John	20,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Plateau	22,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Lambert, R. F.	22,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Jersey Farm		4.9	1.032	14.0
Inanda	24,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Shuford, B. L.	24,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Leslie, Mrs.	25,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Riddle, Tom	27,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Cook, D.	34,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
	35,000	4.2	1.032 1.033	13.4
	00,000	4.4	1.055	10.4

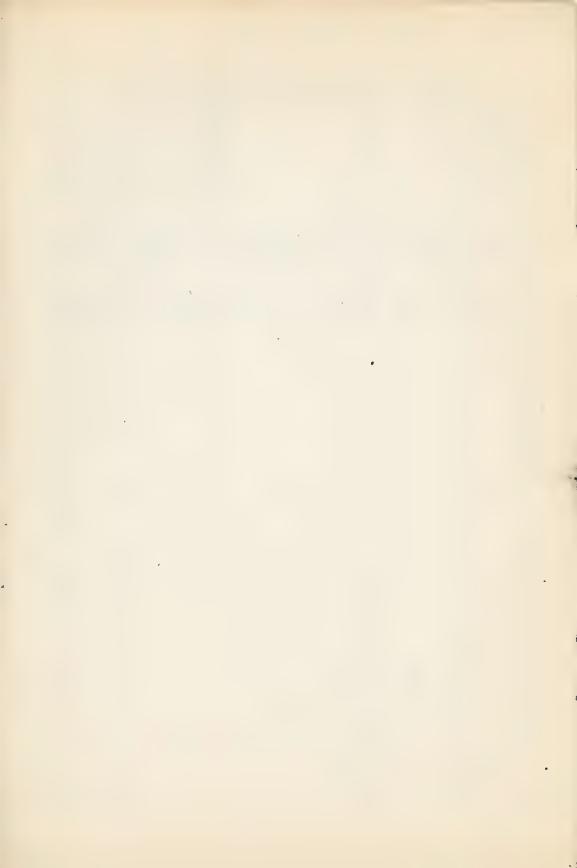
BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT,	ASHEVILI	JE, 1N.	U.	
~	27 000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Lanning, J. A	57,000			13.0
Case, W. P	38,000	4.2	1.031	
Ballard, L. G	39,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
French Broad	40,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Banks, C. W.	40,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Danks, C. W	40,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Pressley, W. R			1.031	13.1
Lock, G. S	44,000	4.3		
Walker, W. A	44,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Spring No. 2	44,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Cushing, C. D	45,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Lance, G. C.	49,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Time, G. C	52,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Bird, W. T.		4.1	1.031	12.8
Morgan, S. L	59,000			12.8
Sparrow, J. D	60,000	4.1	1.031	
Crowell, R. C.	60,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Conner, E. E	65,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Sluder, F. J.	69,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Grover William	70,000	4.6	1.031	13.3
Grover William	70,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Gaston, T. P				13.0
Greenwood, J	70,000	4.2	1.031	
Moore, P. C	71,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Fullum, G	77,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Wallis, Geo. M	78,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cochran, P. G.	82,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Coenran, P. G	87,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Owenby, R				13.3
Roberts, H. M	90,000	4.5	1.031	
Hayes, W. F	90,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Shryer, Roy	92,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Lunsford, H. M.	95,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Reeves, L. M.		3.9	1.032	12.8
O		4.2	1.032	13.2
Owenby, E. J.	100,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Fletcher, R. W	102,000			13.2
Ledbetter, R. J	115,000	4.4	1.031	
Lance, H. D.	115,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Jones, Harry	122,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Sluder, L. L.	125,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Lance, W. H.	150,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Lance, W. A.	150,000	4.4	1.031	13.4
Smith, E. E.	155,000			12.7
Corpening, E. O	175,000	4.2	1.030	
Ballard, T. C.	195,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Glenn, Geo	200,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Latterman, H. W.	250,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
13coccilitati, 11. W				
CADOLINIA CDELAMEDY /	Cumplied	$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{w}}$		
CAROLINA CREAMERY, (00	m c
			Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Medford, E. W	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Luther Bros.	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Aiken, J. P.		4.2	1.032	13.4
		4.5	1.032	13.5
Plemmons, Mrs. L		$\frac{4.5}{4.4}$	1.032	13.2
Cole, J. A. No. 2	0,000	4.4	Troor	10.4

	,	, ,		
Bridges, C. B	6,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Ramsey, D. E.	6,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Brank, W. L.	7,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Brown, A.	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Bridges, A. V.	7,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Fletcher Farm	8,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Crook, Troy	9,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Freeman, R. W.	11,000	5.1	1.029	13.5
	12,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Gillespie, W. K.	14,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Rhodes, G. C.	15,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Calloway, W. D.	16,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Brown, Leet	17,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Wells, J. S.	17,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Miller, R. M.	21,000	4.0	1.031	$\hat{1}\hat{2}.7$
Ramsey, J. M.	22,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Glance, J. M.	22,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Wagoner, T. W.	22,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Gorman, J.	24,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Dockery, J. E.	25,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Higgins, L. M.	27,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Roberts, M. E.	29,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Bridges, H. C.	30,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Frisbee, W. T.	30,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Reynolds, R. M.	40,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Stroup, C. L.	50,000	5.5	1.030	14.2
Weaver, H. L.	52,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Williams No. 1	52,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Plemmons, H	52,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Wells, Ott	52,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Morrison, T. S	54,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Wells, P. M.	54,000	3.9	1.031	12.3
Ashworth, W. C.	57,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Baird, J. O	60,000	4.1	1.028	12.1
Brown, Conley	65,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Juno Dairy	69,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Gorman, M	70,000	4.9	1.031	12.6
Brown, C. B.	75,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Brown, H.	75,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Cook, J. H.	76,000	4.2	1.031	12.7
Baird, T. V.	80,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Wishart	80,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
	89,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Wells, C. B.		3.7	1.030	12.1
Moore, J. L.		3.8	1.031	12.5
Gryder, C. B.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Ray, Sam		3.9	1.031	12.6
Miller, H. G.	102,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Gill, W. K	103,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O.	112,000	3.6	1.032	12.4
Reeves, P. V.	125,000	4.5	1.031	13.3

Davis, W. M	4.5	1.030	13.0
Riddle, W. T	4.2	1.030	12.7
Briggs, O. W	4.0	1.031	12.7
Hudgins, M. J	4.0	1.031	12.7
Cole, J. A. No. 1	4.4	1.031	13.2
Briggs, J. A	4.8	1.032	13.9
Nesbet, S. H	4.1	1.032	13.0
Hunsucker, G. L	4.0	1.031	12.7

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.





HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria.)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to	have			··	8	given toxin-
antitoxin by	the school	physician	for the	prevention	of	diphtheria.
			******			***************************************

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 29

June, 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies, pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restruirant inspection; flushed streets, awaiting pool, alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT F. L. CONDER
Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. DPhone, Office, 152
School Physicain
E. R. Cocke, M. DPhone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Toole, M. D
City Bacteriologist
C. C. DemareePhone 152
City and County Veterinarian
W. B. Hobson, V. SPhone 152
THE TAX A SECTION OF THE PARTY
Milk Inspector
V. L. AshworthPhone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. HollingsworthPhone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments
J. H. Schoepf, ChiefPhone 4237
City Plumber
Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. HarrisPhone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department
Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152 Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.; Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N. Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 35,000

ATHLETICS AND CAMP LIFE AS A HEALTH MEASURE.

In the study of the present generation and the daily life of the business and professional man and woman, many with wrecked constitutions, one naturally thinks of the increasing population. throughout the world, with the over crowding in the larger cities and the keen competition, which invites greater mental and physical activity. These conditions call upon bot hmen and women for more recreation.

The fortunate individuals of both sexes who exercise in the open are mentioned as mere examples and it may be assumed that the introduction of golf, tennis, baseball, football and many of the other outdoor sports

has attracted many to the open who were contented with taking an occasional walk for exercise.

This, in a large measure, has been responsible for camp life, which at the present time, is attracting world wide attention and it is to be hoped the results will be far reaching and restore to health and happiness many who have failed to take advantage of the opportunities that may be gained from living in the open. Springy step with well rounded muscular development, and bright rosy complexions are dependent upon a life in the open air and sunshine, with an athletic interest.

It should be borne in mind at all times what exercise does for human economy and one should not resort to irregular exertion, which, in many instances, subjects the body to actual harm and thus defeats the real purpose sought.

To many who live in cities there comes a time when the great town annoys them. Every duty is a task and every visitor is tiresome. They long for the open, where they may be free to come and go as they please, and nothing but camp life will satisfy them. It is nature's call to the simple life she intended us for. We come from a race that, in years past, were hunters and trappers and resorted to many occupations which kept them in the open day and night, and our bodies, at times, still insist on the same mode of life.

It seems that many of our people have lost sight of their health for the sake of making money. Many go from year to year and a few will go a lifetime without a single day's vacation. One deserves relief now and then from the worry and hurry that would age him before his prime. Why not give this a thought and preserve your health before it is too late?

The best vacation a person can have is to go where he can erect his

own shelter hunt, capture and cook his own food and regain those arts that were lost in the past ages. A rustic cottage furnished with beds, chairs and all the furnishings of a modern home, with farm products and daily mail, is a nice place to entertain friends, but it is not a camp.

A true camp is a place in the wilds where one may remain for one season or perhaps for one night, according to the site and surroundings and to the degree it pleases the wanderer's fancy. If game is scarce and the fish are slow to bite or disagreeable intruders move in, then the camp may be moved to another section at a moment's notice.

A true camper cares but little for the landlord or ownership. It is not possession of the land but of the landscape he enjoys. It is the unfenced wilderness with pure, flowing streams that is the camper's home. The charm of life is self reliance, freedom from care, unrestrained liberty, and being his own master, free to follow his own way, carrying with him, in a small bundle, all it takes to provide shelter and nourishment. At the same time he is lord of himself and all he surveys.

A camper should know for himself how to plan and get up his outfit, build a camp, use an axe, build fires, cook, mend clothes and wash. In fact he should be able to do a little of everything.

If one will begin, as he should, four to six weeks in advance he can easily have an outfit that any camper might be proud of, with very little cost and trouble.

The joys and sorrows of camp life depends in a large measure upon the selection of companions. Not every good fellow makes a good companion as a camper, and this is the reason old campers are wary in accepting a new man in their camp. To be one of them you must be of the right

stuff, ready to endure all hardships without a murmur, doing your part at all times.

The selection of a camp site should be where men, cattle or wild hogs are unlikely to go, and in a secluded place, away from public roads or trails. At all times erect camp below water supply, and latrine below camp.

One should always be prepared for an emergency in camp. Experienced compers are never without a supply of antisecptics and sterilized gauze. It is well to have with each camper's outfit the pocket emergency case with a soldier's first aid packet, which is sufficient for emergency treatment. Dakin's solution has been found to be the best antiseptic solution for campers as it can be used, in all cases, without danger.

In case of an accident in camp and with no one in the party who has had surgical experience, the most important factor is to keep cool, making the injured person believe that you will master the situation and pull him through safely. Place him in a comfortable position, exposing the wound. Stop the bleeding if there is any; cleanse the wound of dirt and close it if cut or torn. Then apply a sterilized dressing, bandaging it in place. If the injury is serious, then you should send a messenger for a surgeon, providing he can be reached.

A bite from a poisonous snake is dangerous in proportion to the size of the snake and to the amount of venom that enters the circulation. A bite that does not pierce a blood vessel seldom proves fatal even if no treatment is given, unless the snake be a very large one. The rattle snake and the copper head are the most dangerous snakes to be found in this section.

The procedure in case of bite should be to first apply ligature or tourniquet promptly between the bite and heart, with free cutting and kneading the parts to expel as much of the poison as possible before it has had time to enter the circulation. Such measures must be taken at once.

The first aid for snake bite is very simple. A pen knife and a little permanginate of potassium which may be used in the incised wound will give excellent results. Better still would be the use of a one percent solution of permanginate of potassium by means of a hyperdermic syringe, injecting the solution freely in the tissues around the bite-in fact surrounding the area in a manner that will cut off the absorption from the area involved. After the above proceedure has been carried into operation, the ligature or tourniquet may be removed so that the circulation to the parts may not be damaged.

Heavy stimulation has been advocated on many occasions, which in the writer's opinion, is not the best practice and should be avoided except in case of heavy shock and a weak heart and circulation, and should then be used only to a moderate degree, as heavy stimulation causes a more rapid absorption and a greater poison thrown on the heart.

Many cases of typhoid fever have been directly traced to camping trips and for this reason it will be well for all who expect to go on a camping trip to be rendered immune from typhoid fever, say from two to four months before the expected trip, by being vaccinated, which is practically painless and without serious trouble following. If the above is not carried out, then the next best thing to do is to boil all the water that is used for you can never be sure when you are using water from a polluted stream.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of June, 1924.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY:

Contagious diseases reported;
Diphtheria 1
Measles
Scarlet fever 3
Smallpox 15
Tuberculosis 54
Total number of death reported51
Local
Imported
White 36
Colored
Male 31
Female
Total number of births reported78
White 63
Colored 15
Male 38
Female 40
Total number of stillborn reported 7
White 4
Colored 3
Male 5
Female 2

Report of City Bacteriologist Microscopic Examinations:

Diptheria, negative31
Diagnosis & Release, positive 3
Tubercle bacilli, negative1
Tubercile bacilli, positive1
Widal typhoid, negative2
Widal typhoid, positive2
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 4

48
13
35
17
150
150

Report of Veneral Clinic

New cases	admitted:		
			. 39
Female			29
	ses continuing	from	last
mont	n:		

Male62		Mar	ket Ho	use	
Female25 Total cases under treatment during	Animals	inspec	ted		1730
month:	Meat con	demne	d, pour	ids	57 5
Male 101		Genera	ıl Inspe	ctions	
Female 54	Premises	inspec	ctions _		677
Total cases discharged: Male 25	Toilet ins	spectio	ns		455
Female5	Stable in	spectio	ons		371
Number of cases remaining under	Special in	nspecti	ons		252
treatment at end of month:	Nuisance	s apate	ea		254
Male 76			ng Insp		
Female 49 Number of visits to clinic:	Permits	issued			42
Male 178	Inspectio	ns of r	iew woi	rk	67
Female 78	Special in Nuisance	nspecti	ons		16
Number of doses of arsphenamine:					10
106			Depar		
Number of Wasserman tests 52	Water co	nnecti	ons		50
Communicable Diseses	Sewer co	nnecu	ons		48
Diseases quarantined 30			et Clear		
Rooms fumigated 120	Trash re	moved			1641
	Animals	remove	ed		487
Dairy Inspections	Streets fl Closets c	usnea, leaned	cans s	ippr	300
Dairy inspections 210	Catch ba	sins cle	eaned _	*PPI	81
Wagon inspections 126					
Creamery Inspections 22 Bacterial counts 607	Trash bu		cinerato		1000
Chemical analysis 147	Animals	hurned	Jaus I		187
Milk condemned, gallons 10 Permits issued 6	Coal used	l, tons			54
Permits issued 6	Cinders	made,	whelba	rrows_	3094
NURSING REPORT FOR	MONTH O	F IIIN	IE 192	1	
					7D 4 1
Patients carried from May	ricts 1	$\frac{2}{17}$	$\frac{3}{12}$	4 18	Total 62
New Patients	69	45	30	50	194
Total Patients	84	62	42	68	$25\hat{6}$
Visits:					
Nursing visits Pre natalNursing visits Post natal	15	13	9	14	
Nursing visits Tubercular	1	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 11 \end{array}$	14 4	$\frac{30}{1}$	88 17
Nursing visits Miscellaneous	155	193	198	$12\overline{6}$	$6\overline{72}$
Nursing visits General welfare		262	113	217	704
m-4-1 37: .'4					
Total VisitsPatients referred to Baby Clinic	301	505_{4}	338	388	1532
Patients referred to Baby Clinic	12	$\frac{4}{0}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{33}{1}$
Patients referred to Physician	18	14	10	10	52
Patients referred to Hospital	3	0	3	4	10
Patients referred to Pre natal Clinic	4	3	3	3	13
*					

U BULLETIN OF REALIR DEFA	KIMENI, ASHEVI	LILLER, IN. C.	
Patients referred to T & A Clinic	5 4	0	7 16
Follow up visits		12	10 51
Telephone calls	95 35	104	88 322
Lotophone cans		104	00 011
REPORT OF NURSE IN	SPECTOR IIIN	E 1924	
	,		4.40
Cafe inspections			148
Weiner stand inspections			96
Drug Store inspections			28
Bakery inspections			22
Ice Cream Stand inspections			32
Candy Kitchen inspections			
Grocery store inspections			12
School lunch room inspections		-	0
Market inspections Comfort station inspections			19
Tuberculosis sanatoria inspections			15
Tuberculosis sanatoria inspections			10
Total inspections			417
SANATORI	A SCORE		
	Equipment	Method	Score
St. Josephs		100	100
Ambler Heigths		99	99
Sunset Heights		99	99
The Winyah		98	98
Roye Cottage	93	96	95
Fairview Cottage	92	95	94
Edgewood Cottage	92	92	92
Sunset Lodge		91	92
Stone Hedge		91	91
Western Carolina San	86	92	90
Strawberry Hill		90	89
Zephyr Hill		89	89
Monte Vista	79	91	87
84 Oakland Road	84	88	87
RATING OF DRUG STO	RE SODA FOUR	NTAINS	
	Equipment	Method	Score
Teagues	99	99	99
Goodes	99	99	. 99
Raysors		96	96
Smiths	00	95	93
Johnsons	90	92	92
Montford Ave.	90	90	90
West Asheville Pharmacy		90	90
Cravens	93	88	89
Aaiken-Hester	88	88	88
Hollands	88	88	88
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy	88	, 88	. 88
Owl Drug Co.	88	88	- 88

Charlotte St. Pharmacy Carmichaels Walkers Rhineheardt Finleys	82 85 86	87 88 85 84 81	87 86 85 83 81
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CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equip	ment	Method	Score
Pack Square		96	92	93
Olympia		85	90	88
Mascari		80	80	80
Arakas		7 0 ·	72	71
Candy Kitchen		70	70	70

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

S & W 99 99 99 99 De Luxe 99 99 99 99 Moxleys 97 97 97 97 Dinty Moore's 98 96 97 96 96 Occidental Lunch 97 96 96 96 96 95 95 Putman Grill 96 95 95 95 95 95 95 94 71 10 72 96 93 94 94 71 10 96 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 94 71 10 72 92		Equipment	Method	Score
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Gladstone 84 88 87 Ideal Dairy 85 86 86 Vicks 85 85 85 C. B. Allison 88 83 85 Manhattan Lunch 84 80 81 Wests' Place 80 78 89 Atlanta 78 78 78 D. Gross 78 78 78	Crystal Cafe		86	
Ideal Dairy 85 86 86 Vicks 85 85 85 C. B. Allison 88 83 85 Manhattan Lunch 84 80 81 Wests' Place 80 78 89 Atlanta 78 78 78 D. Gross 78 78 78			88	
Vicks 85 85 85 C. B. Allison 88 83 85 Manhattan Lunch 84 80 81 Wests' Place 80 78 89 Atlanta 78 78 78 D. Gross 78 78 78				
C. B. Allison 88 83 85 Manhattan Lunch 84 80 81 Wests' Place 80 78 89 Atlanta 78 78 78 D. Gross 78 78 78	WW. 1	~~	85	
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Wests' Place 80 78 89 Atlanta 78 78 78 D. Gross 78 78 78				81
Atlanta 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78			78	89
D. Gross 78 78				
Deserte Levels				
Presto Lunch	Presto Lunch	88	70	76

Busy Bee	75	7 5	75
Weavers		6 8	68
Mecca Lunch		68	68

COLORED CAFE RATING, JUNE, 1924.

Equi	pment	Method	Score
The Star	92	92	92
Lovers End	_ 88	90	89
Hamiltons	_ 88	88	88
Hawks	_ 85	87	86
The Gem	_ 80	86	84
Brownlees	_ 88	80	84
Brownlees	_ 88	88	83
Virginia Inn		80	80
Lewis	_ 74	74	74
New Boston	_ 72	72	72
Pearson		68	68
Williams	_ 60	60	6 0

Points Allowed by Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition; water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

Methods—Cleanliness, 20; floors, 5; walls, 3; ceilings, 1; doors, 1; windows, 1; good order, 1; free from odor, 2; freedom from flies, 6; equipment (cleanliness) 30; ice boxes, 10; tables, 5; sinks, 5; utensils, 10; employees' cleanliness, 5; foods, 30; conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 5; cleanliness, 5; garbage receptacles, 15; adequate, 5; location, 5; condition, 5.

Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	m	D 13	~ ~	m a
	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Biltmore (Certified)	2,000	5.0	1.033	13.8
Biltmore (Special)	2,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Biltmore (Special)		4.9	1.033	14.3
Rhodes Dairy	3,000	2.9	1.033	13.1
Suncrest	4,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Carolina (Special)		4.4	1.033	13.7
Nettlewood		4.0	1.032	13.0
Middlebrook	7,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Carolina (Pasturized)	9,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Senyah Farm	9,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Maple Leaf	11,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Sevier Bros.	12,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Candler Dairy	14,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Oak Hill	15,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Home Farm Dairy	16,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Mountain View San. Dairy	22,000	4.4	1.031	13.2

Oak Grove Dairy	26,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Violet Dairy	27,000	4.4	1.029	12.7
Oak Springs Dairy		3.8	1.031	12.5
Sunset Dairy		3.7	1.032	12.7
New Bridge		4.0	1.031	12.7
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	99,000	4.4	1.033	13.7

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY (Supplied By)

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Plateau	5 000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Jersey Farm	5,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
McCain, T. C.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Cunningham, B. L.	7.000	$\frac{1.7}{4.7}$	1.031	13.5
Wallace, Geo. M.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Westerley Dairy		4.0	1.032	13.0
Pine Top	7,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Pressley, W. R.	8,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Riddle, Tom		4.3	1.031	13.1
Morris, C	10,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Smith, E. E	10,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Spring Dairy No. 1	10,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Greenwood, M. B.	10,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Johnson, C. W Spring Dairy No. 2	11,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Spring Dairy No. 2	11,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Deer Park	12,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Gorman, C. W.	12,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Morgan, C.	12,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Morgan, S. L	13,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Roberts H. M.		4.9	1.032	14.0
Lance, H. E.	14,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Smith, R. E	14,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Inanda Dairy		3.9	1.031	12.5
Long Valley	17,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Lance, H. D.	19,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Hayes, W. F	21,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Shuford, B. L.		4.2	1.030	12.7
Sevier Bros.		4.1	1.031	12.8
Cook, D	29,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Lambert, R. F.	31,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Patton, W. R.		4.4	1.031	13.2
Bird, T. W	35,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Young, Mrs.	35,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Grover, William		4.0	1.033	13.2
Lock, G. S.	36,000	4.2	1.031	13.3
Crowell, Roy	36,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Cochran, P. G.	49,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Owenby, R.	42,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Greenwood, J.	44,000	$\frac{4.2}{4.9}$	1.030	12.7
Bird W. T.	44,000	4.9	1.030	13.5

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTS	MENT, ASHI	EVILLE,	N. C.	
Sparrow, J. D.	48,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Corpening, E. O.	_50,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Hayes Bros.	55,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Fletcher, R. W.	55,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Fullum, G.	56.000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Fullum, G. Lance, W. H.	60,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Reeves, L. M.	60,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Case, W. P.	62,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Ceder Cliff	63,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Jones, T. P.	64,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Conner, E. E.	72,000	4.7	1.029	13.0
Shryer, Roy	75,000	$\tilde{4.2}$	1.032	13.2
Lipe, Thos. L.	75,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Sluder, T. J.	75,000	4.1	1.030	12.5
Moore, P. C.	78,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Banks, C. W.	80,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Walker, W. A.		4.2	1.032	13.3
Lance, G. C.	83,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
French Broad	91,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Crowell, R. C.		3.9	1.030	12.3
McElrath	97,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Walker, John	98,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Ballard, L. C.	_114,000	4.5	1.028	12.6
Lunsford, H. M.	120,000	3.5	1.031	$\frac{12.0}{12.1}$
Owenby, E. J.	140,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Gaston, T. P.	_143,000	4.6	1.028	13.2
Sluder, L. L.	145,000	4.6	1.028	12.7
Ledbetter, C. W.	153.000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Jones, L.	158.000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cushing, C. D	_163,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Allen, W. E.	_170,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Lanning, J. A.	_187,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Johnson, S. E.	_198,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Ballard, T. C.	_200,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Israel, O. B.	_212,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Glenn, Geo.	_218,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Glenn, Geo Jones, Harry	_250,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Ledbetter, R. J.	_250,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Ledbetter, R. J Latterman, J. W	_300,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
				10.7
CAROLINA CREAMER	RY (Supplie	d Bv)		
			C C	m c
European D. W.			Sp. Gr.	
Freeman, R. W.			1.030	13.2
Aiken, J. P.	_ 6,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Baird, T. V.	_ 6,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Ramsey, J. M.	_ 7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Brank, W. L.	7,000	3.7	1.031	12.4
Fletcher Farm		3.6	1.030	12.0
Wishart	- 9,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Bridges, C. B.	_ 10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Higgins, L. M.		4.6	1.030	13.2
Brown, Leet	_ 12,000	4.4	1.030	11.7

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Bridges, A. V.	13,000	3.9	1.030	12.4
Wells, J. S.	13,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Frisbee, W. F.	14,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Ramsey, D. E.		3.7	1.030	12.1
Hudgins, M. J.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Brown, A.		3.6	1.030	12.0
Ashworth, W. C.	20,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Gorman, J.	20,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Roberts, M. E.		3.4	1.031	12.6
Wright, D. G		3.4	1.030	11.7
Brown, C. B.		3.7	1.030	12.1
Crook, Troy		4.2	1.030	12.6
Glance, J. M.		3.0	1.031	12.7
Ray, Sam		3.9	1.030	12.3
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O.	31,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Juno Dairy		3.7	1.031	12.3
Aiken, F. M.		3.9	1.030	12.3
Galloway, W. D.		3.5	1.030	11.9
Weaver, H. L.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Cole, J. A. No. 2		4.2	1.030	12.7
Conley		4.0	1.031	12.0
Baird, J. O	50,000	3.8	1.030	12.3
Hunsucker, J. L.	50,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Bridges, H. C.	51,000	3.9	1.032	12.9
Wells Ott	53,000	3.9	1.030	12.2
Wagoner, T. W.	53,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Wells, C. B.	54,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
Reeves, P. V.	55,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Reynolds, R. M.	64,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Nesbet, S. H.	67,000	5.0	1.031	13.3
Cole, J. A		4.2	1.030	12.7
Wells, P. M.		3.8	1.031	12.5
Miller, H. C.	81,000	4.1	1.031	12.5
Stroup, C. L.	100,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Rhodes, G. C.		3.9	1.030	12.1
Davis, W. M.	105,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Miller, R. M.	107,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Plemmons, H.		3.4	1.030	11.7
Briggs, J. A.	116,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Dockery, J. E.	116,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Gryder, C. B.	120,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Gorman, M.		4.6	1.030	13.2
Brown, H. Willino No. 1	125,000	3.7	1.031	13.1
Willing No. 1	135,000	4.2	1.031	13.0

Morrison, T. S152,000 3.8	1.031	12.5
Gillespie, W. K160,000 3.6	1.030	12.0
Gill, W. K165,000 4.2	1.030	12.7
Mitchell, E. M170,000 4.0	1.030	12.5
Plemmons, Mrs. L180,000 3.5	1.030	11.9
Moore, J. L180,000 3.3	1.030	11.6
Cook, J. H200,000 4.3	1.030	12.8
Sluder, M. C200,000 4.2	1.031	13.0
Riddle, W. T200,000 4.1	1.030	12.5
Briggs, O. W300,000 3.8	1.031	12.6

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravitl (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 30

July, 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT F. L. CONDER
Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. D
School Physicain
E. R. Cocke, M. D
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Toole, M. D
City Bacteriologist
C. C. Demaree
City and County Veterinarian
J. G. Sallade, V. SPhone 152
Milk Inspector
V. L. AshworthPhone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. Hollingsworth
Street and Sanitary Departments
J. H. Schoepf, ChiefPhone 4237
City Plumber
Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. HarrisPhone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department
Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.
Maggie McAdams (col.). R. N.:

Maggie McAdams (col.), R. Rose McFee, Secretary.

White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 POPULATION

A REQUEST

Every few minutes during the entire day the telephone rings and when answered it is a complaint in regard to the trash or garbage not having been removed that day or the previous day.

telephone message to the Health Department is absolutely unnecessary if the citizens would read the Bulletin and learn when the garbage wagons will be in their section and have the garbage placed "as is required" in the proper place and at the proper time.

If you place your garbage or trash upon the street after the wagon has gone by you cannot hope or reasonably expect the Health Department to send a "repeat" call for your refuse.

Remember that the city is endeavoring to remove your trash and garbage and that you, as a citizen, are paying for same and to make "repeat" calls on account of carelessness on your part would greatly increase the pay roll which would be unfair to the people who are co-operating with the Health Department in keeping the city clean for the smallest cost.

Another point: the city requires you to keep your garbage and swill in metal cans and the lids properly closed at all times.

May I ask, are you doing it? If not, why not?

We cannot have a town that we can look upon with pride unless citizen does his or her duty.

Rule No. 1. All garbage, trash and other refuse matter, required by the Health Ordinances, and all other ordinances of the city of Asheville, passed for the protection of the health and to promote the sanitary conditions of the city of Asheville, shall be collected by the householder, resident or occupant of premises and put in cans, and placed on sidewalk or public alley near margin of street not later than 8:00 o'clock, a. m., of the day fixed by schedule of this Department for removal of same by sanitary wagons.

Rule No. 2. All cans, having been placed on the sidewalk by such householder or occupant, in compliance with Rule No. 1, when emptied by Sanitary Department shall be removed by such resident or occupant IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN SO EMPTIED.

Rule No. 3. Sanitary wagons will not cover same territory twice, nor shall employees of Sanitary Department be required to go upon premises to gather up or remove such garbage, unless such other place as has been designated by the Health Department.

Sanitary Districts and Schedule of Wagons Asheville

District No. 1. Beginning at the intersection of South French Broad Avenue and Patton Avenue, and runs with South French Broad Avenue to Scott Street, including Victoria Road to Biltmore Avenue, with Biltmore Avenue, back to Hilliard Lane, where it intersects with the fire limits.

Date of Removal.—Monday.

District No. 2. Beginning at College and Spruce Street, running with Spruce Street to Market Street, with Market Street to Biltmore Avenue, all territory east of Biltmore Avenue to College Street, and with College Street back to Spruce Street.

Date of Removal.—Tuesday.

District No. 3. Beginning at the intersection of College Street and Spruce Street, runs to Woodfin Street, thence to Broadway, thence to Merrimon Avenue, back to College Street, with College Street to Spruce Street.

Date of Removal.—Wednesday.

District No. 4. Beginning at Woodfin Street and Broadway, runs with Broadway to Merrimon Avenue, Merrimon Avenue to Coleman Avenue, then west with the city limits to Cumberland Avenue, thence to Haywood Street, thence with Haywood Street to Flint Street, Flint Street to Hiawassee Street, thence to Woodfin Street, with Woodfin Street to Broadway.

Date of Removal.—Thursday.

District No. 5. Beginning with Haywood Street near French Broad Avenue and running in line with Cumberland Avenue to the city limits, then west of French Broad River, then up French Broad River to Smith's Bridge, then with West Haywood Street to Spring Street, with Spring Street to Patton Avenue, Patton Avenue to North French Broad

Avenue, then with North French Broad Avenue to Haywood Street.

Date of Removal.—Friday.

District No. 6. Beginning at French Broad Avenue and Patton Avenue, runs with Patton Avenue to Spring Street, Spring Street to French Broad River, up French Broad River to city limits to a point on a line with South French Broad Avenue, then with South French Broad Avenue back to Patton Avenue.

Date of Removal.—Saturday.

Garbage must be placed on sidewalk not later than 8:00 a. m.

District No. 7. The Seventh District includes the fire limits, which will be cleaned each night. All trash must be put into barrels or cans and placed on the sidewalk within this district between the hours of 6 and 10 p. m.

West Asheville

District No. 1. Beginning at the Electric Bridge, running with Haywood Road to Swannanoa Avenue with Swannanoa Avenue to State Street, with State Street to City boundary.

Date of Removal.-Monday.

District No. 2. Begining at Swannanoa Avenue, running with Haywood Road to State Street, with State Street to City boundary.

Date of Removal.—Tuesday.

District No. 3. Begining at State Street, running with Haywood Road to Brevard Road, with Brevard Road to the City boundary.

Date of Removal. Wednesday.

District No. 4. Beginning at the Electric Bridge, running with Haywood Road to Westwood Place, with Westwood Place to City boundary.

Date of Removal.—Thursday.

District No. 5. All territory west of Brevard Road and Herron Avenue.

Date of Removal.—Friday.

District No. 6. Beginning at Westwood Place, runing with Haywood Road to Herron Avenue, with Herron Avenue to City boundary.

Date of Removal.—Saturday. Business district on Haywood. Date of Removal.—Daily.

GARBAGE REGULATIONS

The Board of Commissioners of the city of Asheville do ordain:

Sec. 244. That it is hereby made the duty of the owner or occupant of any building in the city of Asheville used as a residence, store house, restaurant, boarding house, tenement house, lodging house, hotel or businéss house, to provide and keep for every such building as many suitable receptacles as may be necessary for the purposes herein mentioned, which receptacles shall be provided with close-fitting covers and handles and be not more than eighteen inches in diameter and thirty inches in depth, in which receptacles shall be deposited such trash, waste and garbage as shall accumulate or be upon said premises as the same accumulates: provided, combustible trash and waste matter shall be kept separate from garbage.

...Sec. 245. That all of said receptacles shall be kept in some conveniently accessible place upon the premises which shall be designated by the Sanitary Inspector; provided, that the occupants of all buildings with the business district of said city shall place such receptacles as contain waste, trash or garbage upon the sidewalk adjoining their premises each night (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 6 and 10 p. m.

Sec. 246. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to haul or carry any garbage or night soil on any street within the city of Asheville, except it be in metal-covered vessels or water-tight wagons

with tight-fitting metal tops, approved by the Board of Health and kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

Sec. 247. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, tenant or agent in control of any lot or premises within the city of Asheville to permit to remain thereon any empty bottles, empty cans or other receptacles which may gather and hold water.

Sec. 248. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or maintain on his or its premises any growing vegetation of such kind or nature as to be a menace to the public health, or to fill any land with or dump upon any land within the city of Asheville, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable or animal matter or any offensive material, nor shall any of the aforesaid offensive materials be buried within the city, but shall be disposed of as provided by law.

Sec. 249. That no person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of carrying manure, swill, garbage, nightsoil or other offensive or noxious substances through the streets of the city of Asheville, without a permit from the Board of Health. No cart or other vehicle used for the purpose of hauling any of said substances shall be allowed stand unnecessarily upon street, nor shall any unreasonable length of time be consumed in passing through the streets, in loading or unloading. Such carts or other vehicles and all implements used in connection therewith, shall be kept in an inomensive and sanitary condition. All carts, vehicles or other containers used in moving the above mentioned offensive or noxious substances shall be strong and tight, and sufficiently nigh to prevent the spilling or leaking of contents.

Sec. 250. All garbage, refuse or

other waste material shall be collected and removed from private residences promptly, thoroughly and in a cleanly manner at least once a week, and from hotels, restaurants, meat markets, rendering plants and fishdressing establishments three times a week.

Sec. 251. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$50.00 for each and every such offense.

CARRYING THROUGH STREETS

Sec. 349. That no swill, slops, garbage or kitchen waste or refuse, shall be carried through the streets of the city of Asheville, save in water-tight barrels or boxes provided with wooden or metallic tops or covers; and no such material shall be carried in any cart, wagon or other vehicles in which milk, cream or buttermilk is carried, or from which milk, cream or buttermilk is sold; and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every such offense.

GARBAGE CANS.

Section one gives the size and depth of the cans required by the City for the collection of garbage and other waste products. It is essential that you have the regulation can in order that you may comply with the law and also that you may have your garbage properly taken care of.

Burn all waste products that can be destroyed in this manner. Drain all water from garbage before placing it in cans for the garbage collector. A good way to drain the water is to have a wire basket over the sink and allow all waste to run through the kitchen sink. Then wrap the contents of the basket in paper before placing it in the can WITH A LID.

The result will not only facilitate the handling of the garbage by the collector, but will mean fewer flies and a more sanitary condition for you.

Summary of Nursing Report For July, 1924.

Cases carried from June 67, new cases opened 177, making a total of 244 cases during month. Classification of these cases were as follows. pre natal, post natal, tubercular, pneumonia, bronchitis, colds, tonsilitis, mumps, whooping cough, otitismedia, acute indigestion, dysentery, colitis, brights disease, appendicitis, rheumatism, nephritis, myo-carditis. gastric ulcers, post operative, infections of various kinds, fractures and The number of nursing vissprains. its was 978, follow up visits to homes of school children 60, general welfare and advisory visits 561, making a total of 1599 visits during month. The follow up visits to homes of school children were principally to urge the parents to have any necessary corrective work done during vacation; also urging all who have not been vaccinated against small-pox to have it done before school opens. Quite a number of children have had corrective work done.

The number of children attending the clinics at 160 Biltmore Avenue during month was 86, of these 29 were new cases. These children made a total of 132 visits during the month. A total of 52 milk books were given to the undernourished children.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of July, 1924

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Jontagious d	isea	S	es	1	e	po	\mathbf{r}	t€	90	i:				
Measles .						-								1
Smallpox													_	- 5
Tuberculos	is .							•	Ī			Ů	•	58
Typhoid fe	ver				·		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5
- J Pilozot I o														U

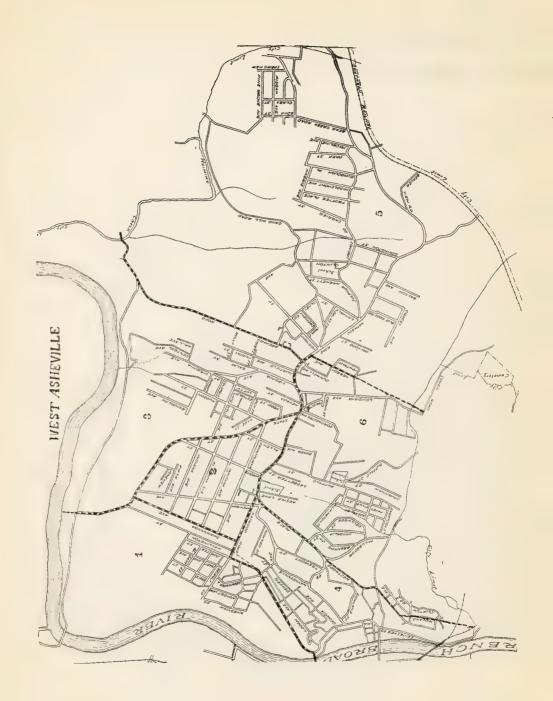
Total number of deaths 58 Local 35 Imported 23 White 45 Colored 13 Male 33 Female 25 Total number of births 78 White 56 Colored 22 Male 46 Female 32 Total number of stillborn 7 White 4 Colored 3 Male 5	Reaction
Male 5 Female 2	Male
Report of City Bacteriologist	month:
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS	Male 76
	Female
Diphtherianegative 9 Tubercle bacillinegative 1	Total cases under treatment during
Gonococcusnegative 2	month: Male
nogitiva 1	Female
Widal, Typhoidnegative 7	Total cases discharged:
positive 6	Male
Para A. & Bnegative 13	Female
Malarianegative 1	Number of cases remaining under
Feces, intestinal parasites 5	treatment at end of month:
Dark field—Spirochaeta	Male 109
Pallidapositive 1	Female 53
TD 4 1 AP7	Number of visits to clinic:
Total 47 Analysis of urine 7	Male
Analysis of urine	Female
pollution 4	Number of doses of arsphenamine 81 Number of Wasserman tests 37
Wasserman reactionnegative 31	Number of Wasserman tests
positive 24	
Bacterial counts of milk375	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Chemical analysis	Diseases quarantined 14
	Rooms fumigated 53
Analysis of Water	DAIRY INSPECTIONS
Date Collected8-14-24	Dairy inspections 189
Date Received8-16-24	Wagon inspections 125
Date Reported8-18-24	Creamery inspections
Sedimentsl.	Bacterial counts
Color high	Chemical analysis
Turbidity 0 Odor, cold v. sl.	Milk condemned, gallons 40 Permits issued 8
Ouor, cold V. Sl.	remitts issued

		,		01	<u> </u>		
MARKET HOUSE		WATER	DEPAI	RTMEN	\mathbf{T}		
Animals inspected	Water	conenct	ions		35		
Meat condemned, pounds 429	Sewer	conencti	ons		41		
GENERAL INSPECTIONS Premises inspections 642		STREE	T CLEA	ANING			
Toilet inspections 445	Trash	removed	l, loads.		1362		
Stable inspections 337	Anima	ls remov s flushed	ed miles	annr	2400		
Special inspections		s cleaned					
PLUMBING INSPECTIONS		INC	INERA'	ГOR			
Permits issued		burned					
Inspections of new work 53 Special inspections 7		ls burne sed, tons					
Special inspections	Cinder	s made,	wheelba	rrows.	1667		
NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1924							
Patients Districts	1	2	3	4	Total		
Patients carried from June	19	14	18	16	67		
New Patients	45	56	35	41	177		
Total Patients	64	70	53	57	244		
Visits: Nursing visits, Pre natal	1.4	14	9	20	57		
Uursing visits, 11e natal	56	58	25	$\frac{26}{46}$	185		
Nursing visits Tubercular	1	9	10	1	21		
Nursing visits Miscellaneous Nursing visits General Welfare		$\begin{array}{c} 169 \\ 145 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 226 \\ 134 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 158 \\ 156 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 715 \\ 561 \end{array}$		
Total Visits		$\begin{array}{c} 395 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\frac{404}{0}$	$\frac{381}{0}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1539 \\ 2 \end{array}$		
Patients Referred to Physician		$1\overline{4}$	14	$1\overset{\circ}{6}$	$6\overline{2}$		
Patients Referred to Hospital	5	0	3	3	11		
Patients Referred to Baby Clinic Patients Referred to V. D. Clinic	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot & 10 \\ \cdot \cdot \cdot & 0 \end{array}$	$\frac{11}{0}$	$\frac{12}{0}$	3	$\frac{36}{0}$		
Patients Referred to Pre natal Clinic	· . · 0	5	0	. 0	5		
Patients Referred to T. & A. Clinic	0	8	$0 \\ 3$	$\frac{3}{1}$	11 11		
Patients Referred to Hospital	7						
Follow Up Visits	18	8	24	10	60		
Telephone Calls	89	46	134	68	337		
REPORT OF NU	RSE IN	SPECT	OR				
Cafe Inspections					63		
Drug Store Inspections					42		
Grocery Store Inspections					12		
Market Inspections					30		
Weiner Stand Inspections Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections					87		
Tuberculous Saltatoria Inspections							



MAP OF THE OF ASHEVILLE, TH CAROLINA,





Hotel Inspections		. 10
SANATORIA SCORE		
Equipment	Method	Score
St. Josephs100	100	100
Ambler Heights	100	100
The Winyah 99	99	99
Sunset Heights	99	99
Roye Cottage 93	94	94
Fairview Cottage 92	94	93
Stone Hedge 90	91	91
Edgewood Cottage 92	90	91
Sunset Lodge 93	90	91
Monte Vista 80	91	91
Western Carolina San. Inc	92	
Strawberry Hill 88	90	89
Zephry Hill 90	89	89
84 Oakland Road 84	88	87
RATING OF DRUG STORE SODA FOUNTA	INS	
Equipment	Method	Score
Teagues99	99	99
Goodes	99	. 9
Raysors 96	96	90
Smiths 89	95	9
Johnsons	93	99
West Asheville Pharmacy 90	92	9
Montford Ave 90	90	9
Γhe Owl 88	90	8
Aiken & Hester 87	90	8
Carmichaels 88	88	8
Walkers 87	87	8
Charlotte Street Pharmacy 87	87	8
Hollands 88	86	8 8
Merriman Ave. Pharmacy 87	87 8 6	8
Cravens	85	8
Finleys	84	8
Knineneardt	01	
CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN R	ATING	
Equipment	Method	Scor
Pack Square 96	90	9
rack Square		
Olympia 85	88	×
Olympia 85	88 80	
Olympia 85 Mascari 86 Arakas 70 68 68		8 8 7

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

		_	
C 2 787	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W	99	99	99
De Luxe	99	99	99
Moxleys	97	97	97
Dinty Moore	98	96	97
Putman Grill	96	96	96
The Plaza	$\dots 92$	98	95
Good Health	92	92	92
National	92	92	92
New York	90	92	91
Sanitary Cafe	92	90	91
Haywood Cafe	93	90	91
Clarks	90	90	90
The Iron Kettle	90	90	90
Union News	90	90	90
Wallace	90	88	89
Central	89	88	88
Glen Rock	89	88	88
Coles		88	88
Broadway Hot Dog	88	88	88
Royal	90	86	87
Crystal	88	86	87
Silver Moon	88	86	-87
Gladstone	82	88	86
Rheas	87	86	86
Atlanta Quick	86	86	86
C. B. Allison	88	83	85
Vicks	85	82	83
Ideal Dairy	85		
Presto Lunch	00	80	82
D. Gross	88	78	81
Manhattan	80	80	80
Manhattan	80	80	80
Wests Place	80	80	80
Busy Bee	78	78	78
Virginia Inn	78	78	78
Mecca Lunch	68	68	68
Weavers	68	68	68

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equipment	Method	Score
The Star 92	92	92
Lovers End 88	88	88
Hamiltons 86	88	87
Hawks 87	87	87
The Gem 80	80	80
Andersons 86	86	86
Lewis 76	76	76
Brownlees 88	80	83
New Boston	72	72

A +1 + -	
Atlanta 70	70 70
Pearson	70
Williams	70 70
Williams	62 64
	01

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Dootsois	DE	~ ~	PT 01
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	Bacteria		Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Rhodog Dainy	1,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Rhodes Dairy	4,000	3.7	1.034	13.1
Carolina Creamery (Special)	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Dilumore (Certified)	6,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Biltmore (Special)	6,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Oak Springs	7,000	3.8		
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)			1.031	12.5
Nettlewood	8,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Nettlewood	8,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Suncrest	11,000	4.7	1.031	13.1
Maple Leaf	11,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Candler Dairy	11,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
SOTTION Drive	14.000	4.3	1.032	13.1
	15.000	3.8		
Middlebrook	10,000		1.032	12.7
Homo Form Deiver		3.6	1.032	12.5
Home Farm Dairy	24,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Senyah Farm	24,000	3.5	1.030	11.9
Violet	26 ,000	4.4	1.029	12.7
	39,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
	59,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Morrotoin Vicen C D				
Riltmore (Pagtaurized)	70,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Biltmore (Pasteurized)4	170,000	4.4	1.032	13.4

NOTE:—Owing to an error in last month's bulletin the Biltmore Dairy was given credit for the rating of the Carolina Creamery. The score on the second line of the report of the retail dairies, page 8, should have read, "Carolina Creamery (Special) Bacteria, 2,000; B. F., 4.6; Sp. Gr., 1,033; T. S., 13.9," instead of "Biltmore, (Special) Bacteria, 2,000; B. F., 4.6; Sp. Gr., 1,033; T. S., 13.9."

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Lock, G. S.	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Patton, W. R.	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Tilson, O. H	4,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Deer Park	5,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
French Broad	6,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Johnson, S. E	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Riddle, Tom	7,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Cook, D	7,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Westerley Dairy	8,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Pressley, W. R	8,000	4.3.	1.031	13.1

Spring Dairy No. 2	8,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Lance, H. D.	10,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Long Valley	11,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Conner, E. E.	12,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Spring Dairy No. 1	14,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Roberts, H. M	15,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Pine Top	15,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Hayes, W. F.	15,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Fullum, G	15,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
	17,000			13.3
Wallis, Geo. M.		4.3	1.032	
Ceder Cliff	17,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Walker, John	19,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Lance, G. C		4.5	1.032	13.5
Sluder, T. J.	22,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Lance, H. E.		4.4	1.031	13.2
Greenwood, M. B.	24,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Shryer, Roy		3.9	1.032	12.8
		3.7	1.032	12.6
Sheppard, C. W				
Jersey Farm	34,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Corpening, E. O	34,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Israel, O. B	35,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Lipe Thos. L	35,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Lunsford	40,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Morgan, S. L.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Hayes Bros		4.3	1.032	13.3
		$\frac{4.3}{4.2}$	1.032	13.2
Walker, W. A				
Baird, W. L.	46,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cochran, P. G.		4.3	1.031	13.1
Smith, E. E		4.2	1.032	13.2
Carter, Bros	50,000	3.5	1.032	12.2
Case, W. P	51,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Plateau		4.3	1.032	13.3
Carter, S. H.		3.5	1.031	12.1
Young, Mrs.		4.0	1.032	13.0
Dind ID 337		3.6	1.032	12.5
Bird, T. W				13.0
Morgan, C		4.2	1.031	
Bird, W. T	57,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
McCain, T. C	60,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Crowell, R. C.	61,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Carter, Elmer	66,000	3.4	1.033	12.5
Johnson, C. W.	70,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Lambert, R. F.	70,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Smith, R. E.	70,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
		3.9	1.032 1.031	12.6
Inanda	71,000			$\frac{12.0}{13.0}$
Reeves, L. M.	71,000	4.0	1.032	
Fletcher, R. W	75,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Sluder, L. L.	82,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Cunningham, B. L	91,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Sparrow, J. D	93,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Gaston, T. P.	93,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Grover William	100,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Grover William	,000	1.4	1.002	200

Scarborough, W. V	.100,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Ballard, L. G		3.7	1.031	12.4
Jones, T. P		3.9	1.031	12.6
McElrath		4.3	1.031	13.1
Moore, P. C		4.6	1.032	13.7
Ledbetter, R. J		4.1	1.031	12.8
Gorman, C. W	.110,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Dillingham, M		3.4	1.031	12.0
Sevier Bros		4.0	1.032	13.0
Banks, C. W	.115,000	4.2	1.031	13. 0
Lance, W. H	.120,000	4.4	1.031	13.0
Lanning, J. A		3.6	1.031	12.2
Glenn, Geo		4.0	1.032	13.0
Cushing, C. D	.133,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Ballard, T. C.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Jones, Harry		-4.0	1.031	12.7
Allen, W. E		4.0	1.031	12.7
Dillingham, J. P	.140,000	3.6	1.032	12.6
Crowell, Roy		3.9	1.031	12.6
Jones, L		4.0	1.031	12.7
Burlison, Mrs. R		4.1	1.031	13.4
Greenwood, J		4.0	1.031	12.7
Owenby, E. J		4.2	1.032	13.2
Stradley, J. R		3.8	1.031	12.5
Carter, R. L		3.4	1.031	12.0
Ledbetter, C. W		4.4	1.031	13.2
Owenby, R		4.0	1.032	13.0
Latterman, J. W.	.300,000	4.7	1.031	13.5

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Brank, W. L	7,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Fletcher Farm	7,000	3.5	1.030	11.8
Ramsey, J. M	11,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Cole, J. A.	12,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Bridges, C. V.	12,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Aiken, J. P	13,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Bridges, C. B.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Wagoner, T. W.	16,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Miller, R. M	18,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Wishart	19,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Brown, C. B	19,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Freeman, R. W.	24,000	5.0	1.029	13.4
Ramsey, D. E	25,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Plemmons, Mrs. L	29,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Dockery, J. E	30,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Ashworth, W. C.	32,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Baird, T. V.	35,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Weaver, H. L.	41,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Frisbee, W. F.	41,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
•				

Crook, Troy	42,000	4.2	1.032	13.3
Briges, H. C.	43,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Briges, n. C.	44,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Hunsucker, G. L.	49,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Glance, J. M.		4.0	1.029	12.2
Brown, Leet	50,000		1.023 1.031	12.5
Gillespie, W. K.	50,000	3.8		
Miller, H. G	50,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Wells. Ott	52,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Calloway, W. D.	56,000	3.8	1.029	12.0
Brown, Conley	60,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Morrison, T. S.	62,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Cook, J. H.	62,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Gorman, J.	63,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Dhadas C C	68,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Rhodes, G. C.		4.2	1.032	13.2
Wright	70,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Wells, J. S	70,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Brown, A			1.029	12.8
Cole, J. A	71,000	4.5		12.0
Wells, C. B	76,000	3.6	1.030	
Higgins, L. M	79,000	5.1	1.030	13.7
Davis, W. M	80,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Juno Dairy	80,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Sluder, M. C.	80,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Roberts, M. E	82,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Hudgins, M. J.		4.3	1.031	13.0
Aiken, F. M.		4.3	1.031	13.0
Company M		4.5	1.030	12.3
Gorman, M		4.0	1.030	12.5
Ray, Sam		3.9	1.030	12.3
Plemmons, H.	100,000	3.9	1.030	12.5
Gryder, C. B.	105,000	3.9	1.031-	12.6
Willino No. 1	119,000	4.4	1.029	12.7
Riddle, W. G	115,000		1.023	12.6
Wells, P. M.	115,000	4.1		13.0
Stroup, C. L.	. 118,000	4.6	1.029	12.3
Brown H	. 121,000	3.9	1.030	
Neshet S H.	, 120,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Reynolds R. M.	. 155,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Reeves P V	, 139,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Baird, J. O.	. 135,000	3.7	1.027	11.3
Gill, W. K.	150,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O.	156,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Mitchell, E. M.	156,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Moore, J. L.	175,000	3.5	1.030	11.9
Woore, J. L.	215,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Briggs, J. A.	233 000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Briggs, O. W.	. 200,000	1.0		

BULLETIN

OF THE -

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 31

August, 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tubercalin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, neat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

C. H. BARTLETT

JOHN H. CATHEY

F. L. CONDER Health Officer D. E. Sevier, M. D. ...Phone, Office, 152 School Physician E. R. Cocke, M. D .__ ____Phone, Office, 15 V. D. Clinic A. F. Toole, M. D._. ___Phone 1404 City Bacteriologist _Phone 152 C. C. Demaree ... J. G. Sallade, V. S. _____Phone 152 Milk Inspector _Phone 152 V. L. Ashworth_.

Purchasing Agent

__Phone 2215 R. S. Hollingsworth ... Street and Sanitary Departments J. H. Schoepf, Chief_ _____Phone 4237 City Plumber

Phone 44 Ernest Israel__ Plumbing Inspector D. W. HarrisPhone 676

Water Superintendent J. R. Quinton__ -----Phone 44 Health Department

Miss Mae McFee, Secretary___ Phone 152 Nursing Staff

Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson. R. N.;
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;
Rose McFee, Secretary.

White 28,000 POPULATION ^{8,000} **35,000** Colored

DIRTY DIGITS—THE GOOD AND EVIL OF HANDS

Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. Commissioner of Health Chicago.

The hands and fingers are highly useful parts of the human body. If man were suddenly deprived of hands the human race would not long survive. Man lives by his hands. is protected by hands. Hands are weapons of offense and defense. They are the means of obtaining food and of preparing it for eating. Most of man's ideas are put into effect by the hands. Hands help to make life better and sweeter; they write great thoughts, make wonderful music and do countless things for the common good. What is dearer than the caress

of a mother's hand? What is truer than the hand-clasp of a friend? And we could go on indefinitely enumerating the works and wonders performed by hands for the good and welfare of mankind.

The Evils That Hands May Bring

If man lives by his hands, he may also die by his hands. It is common knowledge that we are surrounded by invisible enemies known as bacteria, many of which are capable of producing disease. Given a normal amount of resistance, man is able to fight off disease. One of the things, however, that breaks down the barrier of resistance against disease is the introduction of an overwhelming number of disease-producing germs. Since the hands are constantly exposed, and come in contact with practically every object with which man is concerned, they necessarily become contaminated with all sorts of germs. The human hand is soiled and contaminated many times in the course of the day.

The hands of the ordinary citizen are literally teeming with microbes. varying according to his occupation and the degree of exposure of the hands to germ contamination. Probably the commonest way in which diseases are implanted within our bodies is by conveyance from hand to mouth. It is surprising how great a tendency there is on the part of most persons to touch and handle things unnecessarily. The hands play a prominent part in the spread of certain diseases, because their uses perfectly suit them for this role.

Especially are finger nails a prolific source of infection. The physiologic function of the nails is to protect the tips of the fingers against pressure and give them firm support. increases the delicacy of the tactile or touch sensations. There is on the other hand a tendency for dirt to accumulate under the surface of the nail between it and the finger. This accumulation is not only unsightly but is a source of actual danger, since it affords safe lodgment for the germs of disease.

Those who come in contact with the sick and then handle food are especially likely to carry germs to food. The habit of touching the mouth and nose is frequently the means of carrying infection. Dirty hands are dangerous and especially so when unclean hands handle food that is to be eaten.

The clean hand habit is vital to community health. The person whose hands are persistenly dirty is probably dirty all over. Aside from the bad impression such a person makes he is probably at times a walking carrier of disease.

Early in the nineteenth century a great many women lost their lives in childbirth. Oliver Wendell Holmes. who was as great a physician as he was a poet, discovered that the persons who attended women in childbirth contaminated one from another, and thus caused the death-dealing disease known as puerperal fever. When he announced his theory, experiments soon proved that his contention was correct. When the attendant upon women in childbirth washed his hands scrupulously infection with puerperal fever did not oc-This discovery by our great American, Doctor Holmes, was the means of saving the lives of thous-ands of women. Today, since women are commonly delivered under aseptic precautions, puerperal fever is practically unknown.

Laboratory experiments on the subject of hand contamination have been reported by a number of observers. The following are some typical results obtained by the lab-

oratory of the Chicago Health Department:

Experiment 1.

Hands washed thoroughly with soap and hot water.

Cultures taken: No disease germs

found.

Subject shook hands with ten different persons.

Cultures taken: Numerous pus germs found.

Experiment 2.

Washed hands with hot water and soap.

Cultures taken: No disease-producing germs found.

Subject sneezed on hand at distance of about two feet.

Cultures taken: Germs of pneumonia, influenza, colds and pus infections found.

Experiment 3.

Washed hands with hot water and soap.

Cultures taken: No disease germs found.

Subject handles a quantity of paper money.

Cultures show many germs.

Experiment 4.

Cultures taken from beneath the finger nails show pus germs.

Subject has fingers manicured.

Cultures taken show no disease germs.

In certain other experiments, the disease organisms which have been found upon the hands and fingers, and which can be conveyed to others, are the germs of tuberculosis, boils, carbuncles, felons, influenza, colds, pneumonia and typhoid fever. There is evidence that the recent influenza epidemic that caused so many deaths was spread, in a large measure, by hand to mouth infection. This seems to be especially indicated by studies of the spread of the disease through the mess kits of soldiers.

Surgeons long ago discovered that it was necessary to cleanse the hands as thoroughly as possible to avoid infecting the wound. To be doubly sure they not only wash their hands thoroughly, but also wear sterile rubber gloves.

Unquestionably, many contagious diseases of children are conveyed by the hands. A crawling child with its hand contaminated with dust and dirt from the floor, which has been brought in from the streets upon the shoes of the occupants, is in serious danger of contracting disease through handling its food with its dirty hands.

From the foregoing the importance of keeping our hands scrupulously clean is obvious. Frequent washing of the hands is necessary, particularly just before eating; before handling foodstuffs, preparing or serving meals; after necessary toilet details; after coming in contact with the sick or handling articles from a sick room; in fact, immediately after handling any dirty article. Someone has said: "A good rule for those calling on the sick is to place one's hands in one's pockets and keep them there during the whole time of the visit."

Persons charged with the preparation or handling of foodstuffs should be especially careful about their hands. A cook with dirty hands is a menace to every person who eats the food he handles. Typhoid carriers employed as cooks have been the cause of spreading typhoid fever in innumerable instances. This shows the importance of better care of the hands on the part of all individuals who prepare food.

In washing the hands special attention should be given to the cleansing of the space under the finger nails. Dirty nails may harbor the germs of pus infections, lockjaw, the eggs of hookworm and various parasites which infect the digestive canal, the microbes of erysipelas, the germs of

tuberculosis, and any other germs with which the hands come in con-The use of good soap and a hard bristle brush are most effective in keeping the hands clean. For cleansing the nails an orange wood stick or nail file should be used, but never the point of a scissors or the blade of a knife, for either of these causes roughness under the nails which afterwards collect dirt more readily. After the nail file, the nail brush should be used. If there is a tendency to roughness of the skin under the nail, cold cream should be applied at night. The small rim of skin which laps over the nails should be gently pushed back with an orange wood stick every day. when torn, forms the so-called hangnails by which dirt collects and infection enters the system. The hangnail often gives rise to felons or even general blood poisoning.

Hands, as related to the spread of typhoid fever, are of great importance. No person knows when he may become a typhoid fever carrier. It is well known that healthy human beings, and especially those attending typhoid fever patients, may become carriers even though they themselves have not suffered from the disease.

It is of prime importance, therefore, that everyone should, as far as possible, wash his hands with scrupulous care after any possible contamination with the body excretions, and no one should think of handling food, either for his own use or for others, without carefully washing the hands.

The simple precaution of following the above suggestion will automatically protect the individual and his neighbors and will tend to eliminate certain of the common communicable diseases. But so long as such precautions are neglected by many, just so long will disease continue to be spread in this manner.

The necessity of keeping the hands clean should be thoroughly impressed upon the children. It is essential that they be taught to wash their hands often and to realize the reason why. Better than the spoken word is the good example of their elders which is more important than verbal instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. If health takes precedence over all else in this world, then soap is as valuable as books.

"I like to shake hands with my friends and enemies alike. In this, however, my friends may be unwittingly my enemies and my enemies my friends. I will shake any man's

hand if it is clean."

Hand to Mouth Infection

We have long recognized the fact that the hand, of all the members of the body, is most frequently the bearer of infection. Long before we knew anything about bacteria it was the custom of decent people to wash their hands before eating. The most ignorant mother sends her little boy from the table when he comes with dirty hands, and tells him that it is not necessary for him to eat the proverbial peck of dirt. The surgeon has spent much time in investigating the methods necessary to so thoroughly cleanse his hands that they may not serve to carry infection to the wounds upon which he operates. found sterilization of the hands so difficult and so uncertain that he has resorted to the use of rubber gloves. It is true that bacteria may be carried without harm into the mouth which would endanger life if introduced into wounds; however, that the hand often serves to carry harmful organisms to the mouth and to the respiratory organs is conceded by all.

There are other ways in which our hands become the bearers of infection. We blow our noses into our handkerchiefs, handle the handkerchief both while it is still moist and after it is dry, then shake hands with our best friends, transferring bacteria along with the greeting.

The story is told of a wicked woman who wore a ring in which there was a spring which moved a fine sharp lancet. When she affectionately and tenderly grasped the hand of her dearest friend she pressed the spring and inoculated her friend with a deadly poison. This is probably all fiction; but how many have been inoculated by the handshake of a friend, no one can tell.

Report of Health and Sanitary De-Partment for Month of August, 1924. MORBITITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported: Tuberculosis Typhoid fever Whooping cough Total number of deaths Local Imported White Colored Total number of births White Colored Male Female	4 8 52 35 17 35 17 109 81 28 60
Imported	17
White	35
Colored	17
Total number of births	109
White	81
	28
Male	60
Female	49
Total number of stillborn	10
White	8
Colored	2
Male	6
Female	4

Report of City Bacteriologist. MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	13
positive	2
Tubercle bacilli, negative	4
Widal, typhoid, negative	18
nogitizo	1

Para a & b, negative______ 2
Feces, intestinal parasites, nega-

tive2	Number of visits to clinic:
positive 2	Male284 Female102
Total69	Total number of treatments:
Analysis of urine 10	Male278
Examination of water for pollu-	Female96
tion 2	Number of doses of arsphenamine 110
Wasserman reaction, negative 36	Number of Wasserman tests 56
positive 18	
Bacterial count of milk200	•
Analyzia of Water	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Analysis of Water.	Diseases quarantined 16
Date collected9-2-24 Date received9-3-24	Rooms fumigated46
Date reported9-5-24	
Sediment slight	VETERINARIAN
Color slight	Dairies inspected 66
Turbidity slight	Cattle inspected417
Odor, cold0	Permits issued 4
Alkalinity, parts per million18.75	Indemnity claims submitted 8
pH6.8	DAIRY INSPECTIONS
B. coli in 1 c.c 0	
B. coli in 10 c.c 0	Dairy inspections207
Total bacterial count per c.c. at	Wagon inspections 67
38° C650	Creamery inspections11
Count on lactose litmus agar per c.c 0	Bacterial counts301
Acid-producing bacteria per c.c 0	Chemical analysis 59 Milk condemned, gallons 20
C. A. SHORE, State Chemist. J. W. K., Analyst.	Permits issued10
State Laboratory of Hygiene	
Crate Laboratory of Hygrene	MARKET HOUSE
Report of Veneral Clinic	Animals inspected1851
New cases admitted:	Meat condemned, pounds 855
Male58	· -
Female25	GENERAL INSPECTIONS
Total cases continuing from last	Premises inspections476
month:	Toilet inspections383
Male100	Stable inspections476
Female 53	Special inspections216
Total cases under treatment during	Nuisances223
month:	PLUMBING INSPECTIONS
Male158	
Female 78	Permits issued27
Total cases discharged:	Inspections of new work 44 Special inspections 9
Male23	Nuisances abated9
Female16 Number of cases remaining under	
treatment at end of month:	WATER DEPARTMENT
Male135	Water connections 41
Female62	Sewer connections 33

STREET CLEANING	INCINERATOR				
Trash removed, loads1403 Animals removed518	Anima	burned, als burne	d		518
Streets flushed, miles 60 Closets cleaned, cans 300	Cinder	sed, tons s made,	wheelba	arrows_	$\frac{1}{2}$
NURSING REPORT FOR M	MONTH	OF AU	GUST, 1	924	
Patients Districts Patients carried from July New Patients	1 12 53	2 13 48	3 17 29	4 15 44	Total 57 174
Total Patients Visits:	65	61	46	59	231
Nursing visits Pre natal Nursing visits Post natal Nursing visits Tubercular Nursing visits Miscellaneous	45 0	$10 \\ 30 \\ 10 \\ 166$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\41\\26\\163\end{array}$	$16 \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ 146$	44 131 37 586
Nursing visits General Welfare Total Visits	115	$\frac{54}{270}$	$\frac{54}{290}$	$\frac{236}{414}$	$\frac{459}{1285}$
Patients Referred to Baby Clinic Patients Referred to Pre natal Patients Referred to V. D. Clinic	12 3 0	8 3 0	4 1 1	4 3 0	28 10 1
Patients Referred to T. & A. Clinic Patients Referred to Physician Patients Referred to Hospital	$\begin{array}{ccc} -25 \\ -4 \end{array}$	0 8 1	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 12 \\ 1 \end{array}$	2 6 2	33 8
Patients Referred to Dentist Follow Up Visits Telephone Calls	24	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 20 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 14 \\ 42 \end{array}$	0 7 .80	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 51 \\ 221 \end{array}$
REPORT OF NUI	RSE IN	SPECTO	R		
Cafe Inspections Market Inspections Drug Store Inspections Candy Kitchen Inspections Weiner Stand Inspections Bakery Inspections Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections					24 29 22 105
Boarding House Inspections Ice Cream Stands Inspections Comfort Station Inspections					$\frac{2}{17}$
SANATOR	IA SCO			F 13 3	a
St. Josephs Abler Heights The Winyah Sunset Heights		10 99	0 0 9	fethod 100 100 99 99	Score 100 100 99 99

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Roye Cottage	93	94	94
Fairview Cottage	92	94 ·	93
Stone Hedge	90	91	91
Edgewood Cottage		90	91
Sunset Lodge		90	91
Monte Vista	90	91	91
Western Carolina San, Inc.	86	92	90
Strawberry Hill		90	89
Zephry Hill	90	89	89
84 OOakland Road	84	88	87
RATING OF DRUG STORE SOL		INIC	
RATING OF DRUG STORE SOL			G
Coodes	Equipment	Method	Score
Goodes		99 97	99 97
Teagues			
Raysors		96	96
Smiths		95	93
Johnsons		92	92
Montford Ave.	90	90	90
West Asheville Pharmacy	90	90	90
The OwlAiken & Hester	88	90	89
		90	89
Walkers	89	89	89
Carmichaels	88	88	88
Hollands	88	88	88
Merriman Ave. Pharmacy		88	88
Cravens	93	86	85
Charlotte Street Pharmacy	87	84	85
FinleysRhineheardt	85	85	85
Knineneardt	84	82	82
CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FO	DUNTAIN RA	ATING	
7	Equipment	Method	Score
Pack Square		90	91
Olympia		88	87
Mascari		80	80
Arakas		72	71
Candy Kitchen	68	68	68
CAFE AND LUNCH STAN	D RATING		AND TO THE OWNER OF THE OWNER,
	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W		99	99
Dinty Moore		96	97
De Luxe		96	96
Moxleys		96	96
Putman Grill	95	95	95
New York	90	92	91
National		90	89
The Plaza		88	88
**** * *******************************	00	00	00

Glen Rock	88	88	88
Wallaces		88	89
Royal		8.7	88
Good Health		86	87
Silver Moon		86	87
Crystal		86	87
Central		85	86
Clarks	88	85	86
Sanitary Cafe	88	85	86
Union News		85	86
Rheas	87	85	85
Vicks	85	82	83
Atlanta Quick	85	80	82
D. Gross		78	79
Haywood Cafe	80	78	79
Coles Cafe	88	75	79
Dixie	78	78	78
Gladstone	82	75	77
Busy Bee	80	75	77
Wests	78	76	76
Presto Lunch	88	70	76
Ideal Dairy	85	70	75
Lewis		74	74
Broadway Hot Dog		70	73
Manhattan	70	68	69
Mecca	70	68	69

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equi	pment	Method	Score
The Star	92	92	92
Anderson	86	86	86
Hamiltons	86	85	85
Brownlees	88	84	85
Lovers End	88	80	83
Hawks	85	80	82
Virginia Inn	78	75	76
The Gem	75	75	75
New Boston	70	70	70
Pearson	76	68	69
Atlanta	70	65	67
Weavers	68	65	65
Williams	60	60	60

Points Allowed by Government Score Card-In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition; water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

Methods—Cleanliness, 20; floors, 5; walls, 3; ceilings, 1; doors, 1; windows, 1; good order, 1; free from odor, 2; freedom from flies, 6; equip ment (cleanliness) 30; ice boxes, 10; tables, 5; sinks, 5; utensils, 10; employees' cleanliness, 5; foods, 30; conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 5; cleanliness, 5; garbage receptacles, 15; adequate, 5; location, 5; condition, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	BE	Sn Gr	T. S.
Carolina Creamery (Certified)		4.0	1.032	13.0
Suncrest		4.8	1.032	13.7
Biltmore (Special)	4,000	$\frac{4.0}{4.4}$	1.033	13.7
Nettlewood	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
NettlewoodBiltmore (Certified)	5.000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Senyah Farms	5,000	3.8	1.034 1.034	13.2
Rhodes Dairy	5.000	3.8	1.034 1.030	$13.2 \\ 12.2$
Mountain View San. Dairy	6,000	3.0 4.3		
Middlebrook	6,000		1.031	13.1
Middlebrook	6,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	7,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Oak Grove	7,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Sevier Bros.		4.4	1.031	13.2
Candler Dairy	10,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Violet Dairy	11,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Oak Hill	12,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Sunset	14,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Maple Leaf	15,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Oak Springs	20,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Carolina Creamery (Special)		4.6	1.032	13.7
New Bridge	30,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Home Farm Dairy	54,000	4.1	1.031	12.9
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)	65,000	4.1	1.031 1.032	13.1
outoning of ounions (1 asteamized)	00,000	7.1	1.004	19.1

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Lock, G. S.	1,000	4.5	$\hat{1}.031$	13.3
Johnson, S. E.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Johnson Farm	2,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Westerley Dairy	2,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Patton, W. R.	3,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Roberts, H. M.	4,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Shryer, Roy	5,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Fletcher, R. W.	6,000	4.4	1.031	13.4
Cochran, P. G.	6,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
McCain, T. C.	7,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Smith, E. E.	7.000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Pine Top	7,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Long Valley	7.000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Gorman, C. W.	8,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0,000	T.X	TIVOT	10.4

•				
Cochran, J. T.	8,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Lance, H. D	8,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Morgan, S. L.	8,000	4.2	1.031	13.2
Tilson, O. H	9,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Carter, S. H	9,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
Lance, H. E	10,000	4.4	1.031	13.1
Cook, D	10,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Wilkerson, W. A	10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Lambert, R. F.	12,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Deer Park	12,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
French Broad	12,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Lipe, Thos. L	12,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Plateau	14,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Johnson, C. W.	14,000	4.3	1.032	13.7
Ball, P. B.	15,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Conner, E. E.	15,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Greenwood, J.	15,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Jones, L		3.6	1.031	12.2
Hayes Bros		4.2	1.031	13.0
Gaston, T. P.	18,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Lance, M		4.2	1.031	13.0
Jersey Farm		4.3	1.032	13.3
Sluder, L. L.		4.1	1.031	12.8
Fullum, G.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Mallory, J. S.	20,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Ceder Cliff		3.7	1.031	12.4
Young, Mrs.	21,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Walker, John	25,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Latterman, J. W.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Morgan, C.		$\frac{1.7}{4.1}$	1.032	12.9
Lance, G. C.	26,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Moore, P. C	28,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Hayes, W. F.	28,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Lunsford, H. M.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Owenby, R.		4.1	1.031	12.8
Burlison, Mrs. R.		3.8	1.031	12.5
Riddle, Tom		4.5	1.031	13.3
Lanning, J. A.		$\frac{4.0}{4.2}$	1.031	12.9
McElrath,		4.0	1.031	12.7
Carter Bros.		3.5	1.031	12.1
		4.3	1.031 1.032	13.3
Case, W. P. Smith, R. E.	25,000	4.2	1.032 1.031	13.0
Scarborough, W. V.	25,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Baird, W. L.		3.8	1.031	12.5
Carter, Elmer		$\frac{3.4}{4.2}$	1.031 1.031	$12.0 \\ 13.0$
Ballard, T. C.				
Morris, C.	40,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Pressley, W. R.	40,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Ballard, L. G.		3.8	1.031	12.5
Stradley, J. R.	44,000	3.4	1.031	12.0

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Grover William	_ 45,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Sluder, T. J.		3.9	1.031	12.6
Ledbetter, R. J.	_ 48,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Owenby, E. J.		4.4	1.031	13.2
Walker W A	_ 50,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Walker, W. ALedbetter, C. W	_ 50,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Sparrow, J. D.	_ 50,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Carter, R. L.	_ 50,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Corpening, E. O.	_ 54,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Lance, W. H.	_ 60,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Bird, W. T	_ 70,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Banks, C. W	_ 75,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Dillingham, J. P.	_ 75,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Inanda	_ 76,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Cunningham, B. L	_ 80,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Reeves, L. M	_ 90,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Dillingham, M	_ 90,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Greenwood, M. B.	_100,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Sheppard, C. W	_100,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Jones, T. P	_100,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Jones, Harry	_120,000	4.3	1.031	12.3
Crowell, Roy	_120,000	3.6	1.031	12.3
Crowell, R. C	_125,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Cushing, C. D	_150,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Wallace, Geo. M	_200,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Allen, W. E. Bird, T. W.	_200,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Bird, T. W	_200,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Glenn, Geo.	_400,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied By				
	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Weaver, H. L	8,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
	40000	0.0	4 004	100

·	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Weaver, H. L	8,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Wells, Ott	10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Calloway, W. D.	10,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Fletcher Farm	13,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Wells, C. B	14,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Brown, Leet		3.8	1.031	21.5
Gorman, M.	16,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Aiken, J. P	18,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Ramsey, J. M	18,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Brown, H.	18,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Ramsey, D. E	18,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Hudgins, M. J.	19,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Juno Dairy	20,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Brank, W. L.	22,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Bridges, A. V.	22,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Rhodes, G. C.	22,000	3.7	1.031	13.4
Plemmons, H.	28,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Aiken, F. M.	29,000	4.1	1.031	12.8

Cole, J. A	_ 30,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Allen, J. A	_ 30,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Frisbee, W. F.		4.4	1.032	13.4
Bridges, C. B.		4.3	1.030	13.1
Wishart,		4.3	1.031	13.1
Wagoner, T. W.		4.1	1.031	12.8
Miller, H. G		3.9	1.031	12.6
Brown, C. B.		3.8	1.032	12.7
Bridges, H. C.		4.0	1.032	13.0
Gorman, J.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Wright, D. G.		4.3	1.031	13.1
Ashworth, W. C.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Wells, J. S.		3.7	1.031	12.3
Baird, T. V.		4.1	1.031	12.8
Morrison, T. S.		4.1	1.031	12.8
Dockery, J. E.		4.0	1.031 1.032	13.2
Freeman, R. W.		5.0	1.032 1.032	14.1
Briggs, J. A.		$\frac{3.0}{4.2}$	1.032 1.031	13.0
Brown, A.		3.8	1.031	12.5
Glance, J. M.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Hunsucker, G. L.		3.8	1.031	12.5
Wells, P. M.	*	3.7	1.031	12.3
Cole, J. A.	_100,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Davis, W. M.		4.2	1.032	13.2
Crook, Troy		4.2	1.032	13.2
Moore, J. L.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Brown, Conley		3.9	1.032	12.8
Plemmons, Mrs. L.		3.9	1.031	12.6
Reeves, P. V. Higgins, L. M.		4.2 4.6	1.031	13.0
Gill, W. K.	135,000	4.4	1.031 1.032	$13.4 \\ 13.4$
Ray, Sam	150,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Gillespie, W. K.	160,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Briggs, O. W.	180,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Nesbet, S. H.	.180,000	3.3	1.031	11.8
Stroup, C. L.	200,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Mitchell, E. M. Bagwell, Mrs. R. O.	200,000	4.7	1.031	12.3
Willino No. 1	200,000	4.2 4.1	1.031 1.031	$31.0 \\ 12.8$
Gryder, C. B.	200,000	4.0	1.031 1.032	13.0
Sluder, M. C.	200,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Cook, J. H.	300,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Reynolds, R. M.	300,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Miller, R. M.	300,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Baird, J. O.	400,000	3.8	1.031	12.5

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

SMALLPOX

THE CURSE OF THE CENTURIES

Is still with us. Why do we tolerate this deadly pestilence in North Carolina? Are we lacking in pride, are we ignorant of the facts, or have we let neglect instead of foresight rule our lives?

A man who stands on a railroad track assumes the danger of being run down by the express train. The man who neglects vaccination stands on a track where the limited express of the smallpox pestilence is due any minute. He walks on a curve where he cannot see the approaching danger, he stops his ears to the whistle and he shuts his eyes to the "Stop, Look and Listen" signs.

GET OFF THE TRACK OF THE SMALLPOX LIMITED

BE VACCINATED TODAY

Special Bulletin No. 20 L-R. Issued by State Board of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the childfr om diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would erpect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to havegiven toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE -

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 32

Sept., 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputaiton of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONERS
JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT F. L. CONDER
Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. DPhone, Office, 152
School Physician E. R. Cocke, M. DPhone, Office, 15
A. F. Toole, M. DPhone 1404 City Bacteriologist
A. F. 100ic, M. Dilliant
C. C. DemareePhone 152
City and County Veterinarian
J G Sallade, V S. Phone 152
Milk Inspector
V. L. Ashworth Phone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. HollingsworthPhone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments
Street and Sanitary Departments J. H. Schoepf, ChiefPhone 4237
City Plumber
City Plumber Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. HarrisPhone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department
Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152 Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson. R. N.; C'ara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.; Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 35,000

THE CITIZEN AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Within the past decade there has been a marked change in the thought of the average citizen as to his responsibility to public health matters. There was a time when he thought that matters pertaining to the general public health was none of his business and he left it entirely to the health officer never realizing that he had any responsibility in the matter at all.

Throughout the entire country there has been a marked change and a general awakening and the average citizen is beginning to realize that the health of a city or community is in a large measure dependable upon the deep personal interest of her citizenship.

Th causes that led to this change of attitude are most interesting and too numerous to here mention.

Your attention will be called to the relation the citizen bears to the health of his city and community and to the country at large.

It may be that we of today are standing upon the threshold of a new era—watching the birth of a new civilization, whose principle is the conservation of the health of the individual.

With all our shrewdness and carefulness in business matters, which has made us the foremost city in the state, we have been wasteful and unmindful of the most valuable asset we possess, namely, human life.

The health of a city or community determines the part it plays in the world's history; marks the confines of its abilities and limits the field of its activities.

The final analysis is the health of the individual, which determines the place that a city occupies among other cities of the country.

One thing that modern civilization has taught us is that no man can live for himself alone. In primitive days, when his hand was turned against every man and every man's hand was turned against him, he could afford to disregard the welfare of his neighbor. But when men gather themselves into cities for mutual protection, each one has to assume certain responsibilities for his neighbor. Life grows more complex and the responsibility of each citizen becomes greater and more diversified and in our methods of living today, the welfare of the individual and of the city are so intermingled that they cannot be separated.

The answer today to the question "Am I my brother's keeper," must be "yes." It needs no argument to convince you that one citizen of a city suffering from a contagious or in-

fectious disease is a menace to every other member of that community.

To safeguard your health you must safeguard the health of your neighbor. The citizen who disregards the principles of sanitation inflicts an injury on his city and does an injustice to his neighbors, for whatever affects the health of one individual of a community, must also affect, to a greater degree, the rest of the community.

What should the individual citizen do to promote the welfare of the public health in his locality and the coun-

try at large?

The most essential thing for a citizen to do is to enlighten himself in regard to modern sanitary practices and the reason for them. A citizen should know, in a general way, the cause of certain diseases, the means by which they are conveyed from one person to another and how they may be prevented. We know if we destroy the breeding place and exterminate the house fly that we have eliminated the carrier of such diseases as typhoid fever, as well as many others carried in this way. We know that vaccinaion affords protection against smallpox and that typhoid inoculation will protect against typhoid fever. This kind of information should be common knowledge and should be taught in all schools so that the principles for the protection of health could be learned at an early age. Such knowledge is of far more importance to the welfare of an individual than knowing how to accumulate money.

There is yet much to be done in the training of the school child. The teacher should have instructions in the eradication of disease and general health measures, so that she may be properly fitted to enlighten the coming generations in regard to these matters that are so vital to the health well being and succes sof the pupil

in after life.

Every good citizen who has the

welfare of himself, his city and surrounding country at heart should give his hearty support to the city and local health departments in carrying out the health laws and regulations. These regulations have been adopted for the general good and they can be most effectually administered when the hands of the health officer, who is held responsible for their execuation. are upheld. You can therefore aid the cause of public health by interesting yourself in the subject of upholding your health officer in his efforts to improve sanitary conditions and eradicating contagious and infectious diseases. The citizen can greatly aid the health officials and advance the cause of public health by seeing that his own premises are kept clean and sanitary. Sanitation should begin at home, and to the mistress of the house falls the responsibility of keeping the home in a sanitary candition.

The citizen can aid the health authorities by carefully observing the health ordinances and regulations. I cannot here enumerate these ordinances, but I may mention such things as keeping the cover on the garbage pail, avoiding the scattering about of paper and trash and the throwing of fruit peelings on the streets, spitting on the sidewalks and in public places and numerous other conditions which will readily occur to you.

Much is being done in the way of invesigation and you are all familiar with the vast improvement in the handling of milk, within the past few years. The inspection of schools and school children and many oher similar measures may be familiar to you.

Another line of public health work that is attracting much attention and will be given greater prominence in the future is the attention that is being given to the care, preparation and serving of food in public eating places. The roller towel and the common

drinking cup in public places has been done away with and we keep a food inspector watching to see that inferior food products are not sold in our markets or handled in the cafes or food handling establishments. We are exerting every effort to see that only pure foods are sold and that they are screened from flies and kept in clean and sanitary receptacles.

This is a broad field that opens up many possibilities. Conditions are such now that the public will not patronize a public eating place that does not display a certificate from the Health Department, stating that the place has been inspected and the food, cooking and service, is clean and safe.

It has been found that real danger exists in the transmission of typhoid fever from carriers handling food. Tuberculosis and other diseases have been transmitted in this way and this was responsible for the ordinance which requires that all persons handling food for the public undergo periodic examinations as an assurance that they are not suffering from transmissible diseases. This examination could well be extended to take in all persons handling milk or dairy products.

When these things are accomplished there will be fewer outbreaks of typhoid fever, diphtheria and similar diseases.

Increased knowledge and interest possessed by the average individual today, in regard to health matters, is already bearing fruit and we are living more healthful lives than did our forefathers, though living conditions are far more complex today than they used to be. There has never before in this country been a time when so much interest has been taken in health matters as at present.

Our newspapers are eager for information and are at all times ready to publish anything that is for the betterment of health conditions, and are usually filled with articles deal-

ing with the various phases of health work, so no one need be ignorant for lack of opportunity to learn. I believe the time will come when the most common preventable diseases of today, such as smallpox, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and similar diseases will be known by name only—mere curiosities of medical literature. If we know the cause of disease—how it is transmitted and how it can be prevented, it is self evident that it can be eradicated if the proper measure are applied.

As was stated in the beginning, the unit is the individual citizen, and it is the interest and activity displayed by that individual citizen that will determine the progress we make.

If you, as individual citizens, will see that your surroundings are clean and sanitary and will lend your support to those officials who are charged with the execution of your sanitary laws, Asheville can make its health record equal its record in so many other matters that are the pride of her loyal citizens and the admiration of the rest of the world.

Summary of Nursing Report For Month of September, 1924.

Cases carried from August 63. New cases opened 194, making a total of 257 cases during the month. Classifications of these cases were as follows: pre natal, post natal, tubercular, pneumonia, lagrippe, colds, tonsilitis, otitis media, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, mumps, whooping cough, acute indigestion, nephritis, acute gastritis, lumbago, post operative cases, fractures, burns, impedigo, ivy poisoning, chronic cases and many minor ailments and injuries.

The number of nursing visits was 720, follow up visits to homes of school children 92, general welfare and advisory visits 529 making a total of 1341 visits during the month.

The nurses assisted the Medical In-

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEP	ARTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C. 5
spector of schools with 48 examinations of school children and 617 vaccinations against small pox. The rou-	Tubercle bacilli, negative 4 positive 2 Gonococcus, negative 6
tine class room inspection was made	Widal, typhoid, negative4
of 5581 children. The nurses also	positive 1
assisted the teachers in weighing and measuring the children, which is done each month.	Para A. & B., negative 5 Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 2
The number of children attending	Total101
the clinics at 160 Biltmore Ave., was	Analysis of urine12
60, of this number 11 were new cases.	Examination of water for pollution 4
These children made a total of 89	Wasserman reaction, negative42
visits during the month and a total of 56 milk books were given to the un-	positive 23 Bacterial counts of milk485
dernourished children.	Chemical analysis of milk100
defination children.	Chemical analysis of milk100
Report of Health and Sanitary De-	Analysis of Water.
partment for Month of Sept., 1924.	Date Collected10-7-24
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.	Date Received10-8-24
Contagious diseases reported:	Date Reported10-10-24
Chickenpox1	Sediment0 ColorVery Slight
Diphtheria 7 Measles 1	Turbidity0
Scarlet fever6	Odor, cold0
Smallpox 1	Alkalinity7.5 Parts Per Million
Typhoid fever 4	pH 7.6
Tuberculosis41	B. coli in 1 c.c0
Whooping cough14	B. coli in 10 c.c0
Total number of deaths reported 55	Total bacterial count per c.c. at
Local41	38° C30 Count on lactose litmus agar per
Imported14 White36	c.c12
Colored	Aicd-producing bacteria per c.c0
Male35	C. A. SHORE; M. D., Director
Female20	J. W. K., Analyst.
Total number of births reported105	State Laboratory of Hygiene.
White83	**************************************
Colored22	Report of Veneral Clinic.
Male51	New cases admitted:
Female54 Total number of stillborn6	Male49
White 4	Female22
Colored2	Total cases continuing from last
Male5	month:
Female 1	Male135
	Female62 Total cases under treatment during
Report of City Bacteriologist.	month:
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS:	Male183
Diphtheria, negative62	Female 84
positive 15	Total cases discharged:

Male 47	MAR	кет но	USE IN	SPECT	IONS.
Female15		ls inspec			
Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:	Meat c	ondemne	ed, pound	ds	860
Male136	Fish co	ondemne	d		100
Female 69	Gl	ENERA	LINSPE	ECTION	NS.
Number of visits to clinic:		ses inspe			
Male264	Toilet	inspectio	ns		422
Female 90 Total number of treatments:	Stable	inspecti	ons		583
Male 254	Special	inspect	ions		308
Female 90		ices abat			
Number of doses of arsphenamine 103	$_{\mathrm{PI}}$	UMBIN	G INSP	ECTIO	NS.
Number of Wasserman tests 35	Permit	s issued			26
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.	Inspect	tion of n	ew work.		45
Diseases quarantined35	Special	l inspect ices abat	ions		9
Rooms fumigated 88					
VETERINARIAN.		VATER			
Dairies inspected 23	Water	connect	ions		53
Cattle inspected506	Sewer	connecti	ons		47
Reactors found 1		STREE	T CLEA	ANING	
Permits issued 7	Trash	removed	l, loads_	~	1866
Indemnity claims submitted 3	Anima	ls remov	red		582
DAIRY INSPECTIONS. Dairy inspections161	Streets	s cleaned	l, miles_		170
Wagon inspections116	Closets	s cleane	d, cans_		300
Creamery inspections 16		INC	CINERA	TOR	•
Bacterial counts597		burned,			
Chemical analysis186	Anima	ls burne	ed		582
Milk condemned, gallons 50	Cindon	sed, ton s made,	S		60
Permits issued6	Cinder	s made,	wneema	rrows	3095
NURSING REPORT FOR MC	NTH O	F SEPT	EMBER	, 1924	
Patients District	1	·2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from August	12	6	14	31	63
New Patients	56	66	38		194
Total Patients	68	72	52		257
Visits:		•	0.2	00	201
Nursing visits Pre natal	11	11	6	16	44
Nursing visits Post natal		21		47	125
Nursing visits Tubercular	0	.10	10	0	20
Nursing visits Miscellaneous Nursing visits General Welfare		115 171	$\begin{array}{c} 130 \\ 105 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \\ 175 \end{array}$	531 529
Truising visits deneral Wellare	10	717			
Total Visits		328	283	345	1249
Patients Referred to Dispensary	0	1	0	. 1	_2
Patients Referred to Physician	18	8	12	17	55

DODDELLIN OF MALE					
Patients Referred to Hospital	- 5 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 0 020 123 33	3 8 0 2 0 0 33 867 93 33 38	0 18 1 1 0 2 15 2659 234 14 101	2 8 0 3 0 1 1 0 1035 167 12 96	7 39 1 6 0 4 48 5581 617 92 420
REPORT OF NURS	E INS	PECTO	R		
Cafe Inspections Market Inspections Drug Store Inspections Candy Kitchen Inspections Weiner Stand Inspections Bakery Inspections Comfort Station Inspections Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections School Lunch Room Inspections					34 36 22 126 28 9
SANATORIA	SCOF	RE			
Ambler Heights		Equipm 98 96 97 97 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98	3 7 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Method 96 97 96 95 94 92 89 87 85 87 86 85 81 request	Score 97 97 96 95 92 91 89 86 86 85 84
DRUG STORE SODA FO	DUNT	AIN RA	TING		
Goode's Teague's Raysor's Smith's West Asheville Pharmacy Johnson's Montford Ave. Aiken & Hester		Equipm 99 99 99 99 99 99 90	ent 1	Method 99 99 96 95 92 90 90	Score 99 99 96 93 91 90 90

8 BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT,	ASHEVILLE	c, N. C.	
Carmichael's	88	90	89
Walker's Drug Co.	00	90 89	
Holland's	00		89
The Owl	00	88	88
Merriman Ave. Pharmacy	00	88	88
		87	87
		96	95
Finley's	85	85	85
Charlotte Street Pharmacy	87	84	- 85
Rhineheardt	84	82	82
CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOU	JNTAIN RA	ATING	
]	Equipment	Method	Score
Pack Square	94	90	91
Olympia		85	85
Mascari	78	78	78
Arakas	70	72—	71
		• 44	• 1
CAFE RATING			
]	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W		99	99
De Luxe		99	99
Jordan's	98	97	98
Moxley's	97	97	97
Dinty Moore's	98	96	97
Putman Grill	96	96	96
National Lunch	92	92	92
New York	90	$9\overline{2}$	91
Clark's	90	90	90
The Iron Kettle	90	90	90
Central Cafe	89	90	90
Good Health	88	89	89
The Plaza	88	88	88
Cole's Cafe	28	88	88
Glen Rock	00	88	88
Silver Moon	00	88	
Wallace's	00		88
Povol	00	88	88
RoyalCrystal		86	87
		86	87
	87	86	86
Atlanta Quick		86	86
Union News		85	85
Vick's	85	85	85
Ideal Dairy	85	80	82
Presto Lunch	88	78	81
Sanitary Cafe	88	85	80
D. Gross	80	80	80
Dixie Cafe	78	78	78
Haywood Cafe	78	78	78
Busy Bee	80	75	77
West's Place	76	76	76

Broadway Hot Dog	78	70	73
Manhattan	70	68	69
Mecca	68	68	68

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equi	pment	Method	Score
Chisholm's	93	92	92
The Star	92	90	91
Lovers End	88	88	88
Hamilton's	86	88	87
Brownlee's	88	80	83
Anderson's	86	80	82
Hawk's	85	80	82
Pearson	80	80	80
Virginia Inn	78	80	80
Atlanta	78	78	78
The Gem	75	75	75
Lewis	74	74	74
New Boston	72	72	72
Weavers	65	65	65
Williams	60	60	60

Points Allowed By Government Score Card-In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)		4.4	1.033	13.7
Biltmore (Certified)		4.8	1.034	14.4
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	3.000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Suncrest		5.0	1.032	14.1
Mountain View San. Dairy	4.000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Senyah Farms		3.7	1.035	13.3
Oak Grove	5,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Middlebrook	5,000	3.8	1.031	12.4
Rhodes Dairy	6,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Home Farm Dairy	6,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Violet Dairy	7.000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Nettlewood	7,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Sevier Bros.	7,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Oak Hill	7,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	8,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Candler Dairy	9,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Sunset	10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Carolina Creamery (Special)	13,000	4.3	1.033	13.6

Wilson Farm Biltmore (Special)	25,000	4.6	1.034	14.2
Maple LeafNew Bridge	$61,000 \\ 72,000$	$\frac{4.4}{4.3}$	1.031 1.033	13.2 13.6

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B. F	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Case, W. P.		5.0	1.032	14.1
Cochran, J. T.	2,000	4.8	1.032 1.032	13.9
Wallis, Geo. M.	3,000	$\frac{4.8}{4.7}$	1.032 1.032	13.8
Ball, P. B.		4.3	1.032 1.032	12.8
Tilson, O. H.	4,000	4.5	1.032 1.032	13.5
Gorman, C. W.	5.000	5.0	1.032 1.032	14.2
Shryer, Roy	. 5.000	4.8	1.032 1.032	13.9
Sparrow, J. D.	5,000	4.6	1.032 1.032	13.7
Long Valley		4.5	1.032	13.3
Cushing, C. D.	5,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Dillingham, J. P.	5,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
McCain, T. C.	6,000	5.3	1.023	14.5
Morgan, C.		5.0	1.032	14.2
Johnson Farm	6.000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Riddle, Tom	6,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Wilkerson, F. A.	6,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Moore, P. C	6,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Sluder, T. J.	6,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lance, G. C.	6.000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Cochran, P. G.	6,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Corpening, E. O.	6,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Carter, S. H.	6.000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Patton, W. R.	7,000	5.3	1.031 1.032	14.5
Lance, H. D.	7,000	5.0	1.031	13.8
Plateau	7,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Morgan, S. L.	7,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Ballard, T. C.	7.000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Cook, D.	8,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Burlison, Mrs. R.	8,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Conner, E. E.	8.000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Ledbetter, R. J.	8.000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Jones, T. P.	8,000	4.2	1.028	12.2
Sheppard, C. W.	8,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Johnson, S. E.	9,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Westerley Dairy	9.000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Sluder, L. L.	9.000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Carter, R. L.	9,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Deer Park	9.000	4.4	1.032	13.4
French Broad	9,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Cunningham, B. L.	,	4.3	1.032	13.3
Lance, H. E.		5.3	1.032	14.5
	_0,000	010	2.002	7 7.0

Spring Dairy No. 1	10,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Smith, E. E.	10,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Morris, C.	12,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Reeves, L. M		5.0	1.029	13.4
Hayes Bros.	12,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Owenby, R.	13,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Lunsford, H. M	13,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Jersey Farm		4.8	1.032	13.9
Latterman, J. W.	14.000	5.3	1.031	14.1
Greenwood, M. B.	14,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Crowell, Roy	14,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Roberts, H. M.	15,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Pine Top	15,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Johnson, C. W.	15,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Ledbetter, C. W.	15,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Lance, W. H.	15,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Lance, W. HScarborough, W. V	15,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Ceder Cliff	17,000	4.6	1.032	13.4
Crowell, R. C.	17.000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Walker, W. A.	18,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Lance, M.	18.000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Fullum, G.	19.000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Pressley, W. R.	19.000	4.6	1.027	12.4
Grover, William	20,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Owenby, E. J.	21,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Bird, W. T.	21,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Hayes, W. F.	23,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Walker, John	23.000	4.8	1.032	13.9
McElrath,	24 000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Runion	29,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Allen, W. E.	30,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Glenn, Geo.	32,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Carter, Elmer	32,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Ballard, L. G.	33.000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Lock, G. S.	34.000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Bird, T. W.	35,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Fletcher, R. W.	36,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Lipe, Thos. L.	36.000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Baird, W. L.	40.000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Mallory, J. L.	48.000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Carter, Bros.		3.7	1.030	12.1
Gaston, T. P.	51,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Hensley, C. F.		4.9	1.032	14.0
Lambert, R. F.		4.9	1.031	13.7
Smith, R. E.	58.000	4.7	1.029	13.0
Stradley, J. R.	60,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Jones, L.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Young, Mrs.		5.0	1.033	14.4
Jones, Harry	150,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Dillingham, M.	150,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Inanda Dairy	250,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
				20.0

CAROLINA CREAMERY; Supplied By

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Ramsey, J. M	1,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Ramsey, D. E.	1,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Roberts, M. E	7,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Conley, Brown	8,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Hunsucker, G. L.	8,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Brown, A.	8,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Bridges, C. B.	10,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Wells, Ott	10,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Cook, J. H.	11,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Wagoner, T. W.	12,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Gryder, C. B.	13,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Aiken, J. P	14,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Brown, Leet	14,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Glance, J. M.	14,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Bridges, A. V.	14,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Fletcher Farm	15,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Calloway, W. D.		4.3	1.030	12.8
Baird, T. V.	15,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Crook, Troy	16,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Allen, J. A.	17,000	4.9	1.030	13.6
Gorman, J.	17,000	4.2	1.032	13.3
Aiken, F. M	18,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Rhodes, G. C.	18,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Bridges, H. C.		4.5	1.030	13.1
Frisbee, W. F.		4.7	1.032	13.8
Ashworth, W. C.	20,000	$\tilde{4.4}$	1.031	13.2
Miller, H. G.	23,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Morrison, T. S.	24,000	4.7	1.031	13.6
Moore, J. L.	24,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Wright, D. G	26,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Brown, C. B	26,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Gillespie, W. K.		4.3	1.031	13.0
Gorman, M.	27,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Plemmons, H.	28,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Miller, R. M	30,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Baird, J. O	30,000	4.9	1.029	13.3
Stroup, C. L	31,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O	. 33,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Wells, P. M	. 33,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Cole, J. A	. 35,000	5.3	1.030	14.0
Higgins, L. M.	. 35,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Brank, W. L.	35,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Cole, J. A	. 40,000	5.3	1.030	14.0
Wells, J. S	40,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Freeman, R. W.	. 41,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Davis, W. M	42,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Hudgins, M. J.	43,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Wishart,	45,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Reynolds, R. M.	46,000	5.0	1.031	13.9

Reeves, P. V. Plemmons, Mrs. L. Ray, Sam Weaver, H. L. Gill, W. K. Willino No. 1 Dockery, J. E. Nesbet, S. H. Brown, H.		4.8 4.3 5.0 4.7 4.3 4.7 4.5 3.2 4.1	1.031 1.032 1.030 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.031	13.7 13.3 13.7 13.6 13.0 13.6 13.3 11.8
Willing No. 1			2,002	
Dockery, J. E.				20.0
Nesbet, S. H.	76,000	3.2	1.031	11.8
	87,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Sluder, M. C	88,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Wells, C. B	90,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Briggs, O. W	100,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Juno Dairy1	100,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Mitchell, E. M.	180,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Briggs, J. A 1		4.8	1.031	13.7

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

SMALLPOX

THE CURSE OF THE CENTURIES

Is still with us. Why do we tolerate this deadly pestilence in North Carolina? Are we lacking in pride, are we ignorant of the facts, or have we let neglect instead of foresight rule our lives?

A man who stands on a railroad track assumes the danger of being run down by the express train. The man who neglects vaccination stands on a track where the limited express of the smallpox pestilence is due any minute. He walks on a curve where he cannot see the approaching danger, he stops his ears to the whistle and he shuts his eyes to the "Stop, Look and Listen" signs.

GET OFF THE TRACK OF THE SMALLPOX LIMITED

BE VACCINATED TODAY

Special Bulletin No. 20 L-R. Issued by State Board of Health.



Protect Yourself From Smallpox by Being Vaccinated.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the childfr om diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would erpect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have	given	toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of	f diphth	eria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 33

Oct., 1924



The Mountain Girl City, the queet of The Lard of the Sar' where there is found an unexcelled dimete; one water; certified milk; to wrealing tested cows; class imperior of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONES
JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT F. L. CONDER
Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. D. Phone, Office, 152
School Physician
E. R. Cocke, M. DPhone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Toole, M. D. Phone 1404
City Bacteriologist
C. C. DemareePhone 152
City and County Veterinarian
T C Solledo V S Phone 159
J. G. Sallade, V. S.————Phone 152
Milk Inspector
V. L. Ashworth Phone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. Hollingsworth Phone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments
J. H. Schoepf, ChiefPhone 4237
City Plumber
Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. HarrisPhone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152 Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.; Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000

Rose McFee, Secretary,

THE DEVELOPMENT AND SCOPE OF BACTERIOLOGY

Facts concerning the presence and activities of bacteria (germs) in production of diseases are so generally known and commonly accepted, it is surprising to learn how very recently this knowledge has been developed. It is interesting also, to note the period of time elapsing between the discovery of bacteria and the establishment and acceptance of proof of the role they play in disease production.

Early thinkers assigned disease production to many causes; displeased gods, evil spirits, stars, etc. Startling forecasts were made by a few of these early students of diseases when they expressed the belief that some diseases were produced by forms of life too small to be visible to the unaided eye. No attempts were

made to develop or disprove these Experimentation is rather a recent development. That such forms of life did exist was discovered soon after the development of lenses. which could be used in the form of a compound microscope. Bacteria were first seen and described in 1675 by van Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch linen draper, who became interested in lenses as an aid in testing linen. which interest led to the development of a set of lenses of sufficient power to render bacteria visible. Leeuwenhoek examined some material from his own teeth and was so struck by what he observed, that he wrote a letter to the Royal Society of London, a scientific body, in 1683, giving what is now regarded as the first description of bacteria. He drew a few figures of the forms which he saw, leaving no doubt that they were really bacteria. Leeuwenhoek spent much time in searching about with his microscopes and in writing down his observations, which, however, were disconnected and isolated. His work had little, if any influence, for it was a little more than a century after his first observations were made before any progressive work was done in the field of bacteriology. O. F. Müller in 1786 published a work in which rather accurate descriptions of many kinds of bacteria were given. Then fifty years later Ehrenberg gave more accurate descriptions of bacteria. Several noted scientists then engaged in the study of these minute

A period of almost 200 years had now elapsed since Leeuwenhoek first saw bacteria, but all efforts were given over to descriptions of forms, modes of reproduction, growth and origin. That they might play an important role in disease production, decay and fermentation, had received little, if any, thought. Much time was spent in discussing and attempting to prove the origin of these min-

ute forms of life. It was generally held that bacteria and many other low forms of life, originated spontaneously, that is, without fore bearers. One sincere worker of this period offered a formula for spontaneous generation of mice, viz.: placing a can filled with old rags and corn in a dark room. Assurance was given that within a short period mice would certainly be found in the can.

A contemporary of Ehrenberg, Schwann, a German, demonstrated that fermentation was always associated with certain living bodies, These observations were yeasts. credited by few, if any, workers. However, the possible relationship of veasts to fermentation aroused so much interest and debate that the period of "proof by authority" was now brought to an end by the investigations of Louis Pasteur, 1822-1895. Pasteur exploded the theory of spontaneous generation and removed from the realm of vague speculation the processes of fermentation and decay. He proved, by experimentation, that these processes resulted from the activities of bacteria and other allied organisms. He elevated the study of bacteria to the plane of a true science. Pasteur's work on decay and fermentation brought forth the idea that disease might also be the results of the activities of bacteria or other similar organisms.

Much work was carried on with this idea in mind, but refined methods and apparatus had not yet been developed, hence only a few large fungi (molds) were definitely recognized as being the causes of certain specific diseases. It was not until 1855 that bacteria were observed in the blood of animals suffering from anthrax, and it was not until 1876 that Robert Koch definitely established that this disease of cattle was caused by a definite specific bacterium, Bacillus anthrax. This same worker did much in the development

of methods of study. Following the general acceptance of Koch's methods a new era in bacteriology was at The typhoid bacillus pneumonococcus were discovered in 1880, the tubercle bacillus in 1882. Between this date and the present, the specific organisms of a majority of the infectious and contagious diseases have been isolated, and the number assigned to unknown origin is constantly being reduced. With the recognition of the specific causes of infectious diseases, rational directions for sanitation and hygiene were possible. With the knowledge that bacteria are omnipresent, the prerequisites for asceptic surgery were evident and modern surgery became possible.

During the past 25 years, several plant diseases have been definitely assigned to certain bacteria. In the list of bacterial diseases of plants we have the fire blight of fruit trees, certain types of decay of fruits, roots and flowers, and certain types of wilt

and leaf destruction.

In speaking of bacteria, one should remember that of the approximately 1,500 different species or kinds which have been identified, only a few are disease producers. The other kinds are harmless and many are beneficial. The decay of dead bodies of plants and animals is due to the action of bacteria and allied organisms. decay eliminates obstructions to living plants and animals and returns to the soil those substances necessary to plant and animal growth. kinds of bacteria take nitrogen from the air and convert it into a form which can be used by green plants. Vinegar is a bacterial product. Bacteria are also necessary in the production of linen, curing tobacco, tanning of hides, flavoring of cheese, making of butter, production of medicinal buttermilk, and also play important part or parts in making sauerkraut and in the preservation of silage.

T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The second secon
In conclusion let it be noted that	Feces, intestinal parasites, negative
almost the sum total of our know-	Total254
ledge of bacteria has been developed	Analysis of urine1
during the past fifty years, that none	Wasserman reaction, negative 39
of the many fields of bacteriology	positive 30
have been exhausted, that the next	Bacterial counts of milk38
fifty years may bring forth discover-	Chemical analysis150
ies in bacteriology just as interesting	Chemical analysis150
and potential as those of the past	Report of Veneral Clinic.
fifty years.	
	New cases admitted:
Report of Health and Sanitary De-	Male5
partment for Month of Oct., 1924	Female2
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY	Total cases continuing from las
Contagious diseases reported:	month:
Diphtheria 14	Male136
Scarlet fever 6	Female69
Typhoid fever, local2	Total cases under treatment during
Typhoid fever, imported 2	month:
Tuberculosis, local 1	Male198
Tuberculosis, imported 47	Female 95
Whooping cough 6 Total number of deaths reported 71	Total cases discharged:
Total number of deaths reported 71	Male4
Local 52	Female 20 Number of cases remaining under
Imported 19	treatment at end of month:
White 44	Male14
Colored 27	Female7
Male 28	Number of visits to clinic:
Female 43	Male28
Total number of births reported 63	Female11
White 49	Total number of treatments:
Colored 14	Male27
Male 34	Female130
Female 26	Number of doses of arsphenamine 13
Total number of stillborn reported 3	Number of Wasserman tests 69
White 2	Trumber of trubberman tested ==== or
Colored 1	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Male 2	Diseases quarantined3
Female 1	Rooms fumigated7
	Troums funigated
Report of City Bacteriologist.	VETERINARIAN

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS: Diphtheria, negative _____184 Diagnosis & Release, positive 33 Tubercle, negative _____ positive Gonococcus, negative positive Widal, typhoid, negative_____ postive 1 Para a & b, negative_____

month: Male136
Female69
Total cases under treatment during
month:
Male195
Female 93
Total cases discharged:
I CITION
Number of cases remaining under
treatment at end of month:
Male147
Female 73 Number of visits to clinic:
Number of visits to clinic:
Male284
Female118 Total number of treatments:
Male277
Female130
Number of doses of arsphenamine 133 Number of Wasserman tests 69
Number of wasserman tests 09
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Diseases quarantined 36
Rooms fumigated 79
VETERINARIAN
Dairies inspected 56
Cattle inspected1112
Reactor found2 Suspects held for 60 days for re-
Suspects held for 60 days for re-
tests 3
tests 3 Indemnity claims submitted 3
DAIRY INSPECTIONS
Dairy inspections 147
Wagon inspections 92
Creamery inspections 10
Or owner of the property of th

	222012221	(1, 1101111	v 1000,	14. 0.	9
Bacterial counts 400 Chemical analysis 268	Specia Nuisa	l inspect nces abat	ions		9 8
Milk condemned, gallons 12 Permits issued 10 MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS Animals inspected 2198	Water	WATER connecti	ions		43 39
Meat condemned, pounds1124GENERAL INSPECTIONS530Premises inspections344Stable inspections306Special inspections214	Anima Streets	removed lls remov s cleaned s cleaned	, loads. ed , miles.		1323 516 60
Nuisances abated 211 PLUMBING INSPECTIONS Permits issued 27 Inspection of new work 41	Anima Coal u	burned, l lls burne sed, tons s made,	oads d		515 30
NURSING REPORT FOR M	IONTH	OF OCT	OBER,	1924	
Patients District Patients carried from September New Patients	1 13 79	2 6 80	3 17 32	4 14 18	Total 50 209
Total PatientsVisits:		86	49	32	259
Nursing visits, Pre natal Nursing visits, Post natal Nursing visits, Tubercular Nursing visits, Miscellaneous Nursing visits, General Welfare	15 0 253	9 34 10 189 136	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ 32\\ 0\\ 168\\ 110 \end{array}$	13 37 0 134 152	37 118 10 744 536
Total VisitsSchool Children ExaminedSchool Children InspectedSchool Children Vaccinated	93 975	378 114 753 25	314 86 4,432 59	336 213 591 49	1,445 506 6,749 174
Follow Up visits Telephone Calls	73 110	54 44	12 122	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\116\end{array}$	160 392
REPORT OF NU	RSE INS	SPECTO	R		
Cafe Inspections Drug Store Inspections Weiner Stand Inspections Market Inspections Bakery Inspections Grocery Store Inspections Boarding House Inspections Comfort Station Inspections School Lunch Room Inspections					45 109 23 29 4 6

Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	13
Candy Kitchen Inspections	8

SANATORIA SCORE

Equi	pment	Method	Score
Ambler Heights	99	97	98
The Winyah	97	97	97
St. Joseph's	96	97	97
Sunset Heights	96	97	97
Fairview Cottage		94	92
Roye Cottage		92	91
Sunset Lodge		91	91
Strawberry Hill	88	90	89
Western Carolina San. Inc	84	87	86
Edgewood Cottage	86	85	85
Monte Vista	80	87	85
84 Oakland Road	80	86	84
Stone Hedge		85	83
THE PARTY OF THE P	1 1 .	• 7	,

NOTE-Ambler Heights, which is outside the City, is scored by special request.

DRUG STORE SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

Equi	pment	Method	Score
Teague's	99	99	99
Goode's	99	99	99
Raysor's	96	97	97
Smith's	90	95	94
Claverie's	95	94	94
Johnson's	90	92	91
West Asheville Pharmacy		92	91
Montford	^ ^	90	90
Aiken & Hester		90	89
Carmichael's		90	89
The Owl	88	- 90	89
Walker's	89	89	89
Craven's	90	88	89
Merrimon Ave.	88	88	88
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	87	87	87
Holland's		86 ·	87
Finley's	85	85	85

CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

Equi	pment	Method	Score
Pack Square	94	92	92
Olympia	85	85	85
Mascari	80	78	79
Arakas	72	72	72

CAFE RATING

CATE ITALING			
	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W	99	99	99
De Luxe		99	99
Dinty Moore		97	97
Jordan's		96	97
Moxlev's	o ==	97	97
Putman Grill		96	96
New York		90	90
National		90	89
Good Health		89	89
Glen Rock	0.0	89	89
The Plaza		88	88
Central	20	88	88
Cole's		88	88
Clark's		88	88
Dixie		88	88
Sanitary Lunch		88	88
Silver Moon		88	88
Union News		88	88
Wallace's		88	88
Rhea's		86	86
Ideal Dairy		85	85
Vick's		82	83
Atlanta Quick		80	81
Presto Lunch		78	81
D. Gross		80	80
Haywood Cafe		78	78
Gladstone		75	77
Busy Bee		75	77
West's		76	77
Broadway Hot Dog		$\frac{70}{70}$	70
Manhattan	===	70	70
Mecca Lunch		68	68

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equi	pment	Method	Score
Chisholm	93	92	93
The Star	92	90	91
Lovers End		88	88
Hawk's		87	87
Hamilton's	86	88	87
Brownlee's	86	84	85
Anderson's		80	82
Pearson's	80	80	80
Atlanta	78	78	78
The Gem	78	76	77
Virginia Inn	78	75	76
New Boston		72	71

Lewis	70	70	70
Williams	62	62	62

Points Allowed By Government Score Card-In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

Biltmore (Special) Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	B. F. 5.3 4.9	Sp. Gr. 1.034 1.035	T. S. 15.0 14.8
Carolina Creamery (Past)	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Wilson Farm Dairy	1,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Senyah Farms	1,000 $1,000$	$\frac{4.1}{3.8}$	1.032	13.1
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	$\frac{1,000}{2,000}$	5.4	1.033	13.0
Mountain View San. Dairy	2,000	$\begin{array}{c} 3.4 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$	1.035 1.031	$15.4 \\ 13.3$
Rhodes Dairy	2,000	4.0	1.031 1.031	12.7
Middlebrook	2,000	3.8	1.031	12.7 12.5
Violet	3,000	$\frac{3.6}{4.6}$	1.031	12.9 13.9
Oak Grove	3,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Sevier Bros.	4,000	4.6	1.032 1.032	13.0 13.7
Carolina Creamery (Special)	7,000	4.8	1.032	14.1
Maple Leaf	7.000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Candler Dairy	7.000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Oak Hill	7.000	4.4	1.032	13.4
New Bidge	7,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Sunset	8.000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Lake View Dairy	9.000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	9.000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Home Farm Dairy	9,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Nettlewood	13,000	4.4	1.033	13.7

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES.

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Allen, W. E.	18,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Baird, W. L.	14,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Burleson, Mrs. R.	8,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Ball, P. B	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Ballard, T. C.	8,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Ballard, L. G.	10.000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Bird, W. T	6,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Bird, T. W	18,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Crowell, Roy	8,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Corpening, E. O.	5,000	4.2	1.032	13.2

Cochran, P. G.	3,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cochran, J. T.	2,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Ceder Cliff	9,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Case, W. P.	8,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Conner, E. E.	5,000	4.4	1.032	13.3
	8,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Cook, D.	8,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Cunningham, B. L.	4,000	4.4	1.032 1.031	13.2
Cushing, C. D.	5,000	4.1	1.031	12.6
Carter, R. L.				$\frac{12.0}{12.7}$
Carter, S. H	10,000	4.0	1.031	
Carter Bros.	2,000	3.8	1.031	12.8
Carter, Elmer	3,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Crowell, R. C	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Deer Park	4,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Dillingham, J. P.	3,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Dillingham, M.	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
French Broad	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Fullum, G.	7,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Fletcher, R. W.	7,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Greenwood, M. B.	15,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Glenn, Geo.	22,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Grover, William	10,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Gorman, C. W.	3,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Gaston, T. P.	7,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Hendley, C. L.	5,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Hayes, W. F.	5,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Hayes Bros.	7,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Inanda	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Johnson Farm	2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
	9,000	$\frac{4.7}{4.7}$	1.031	13.5
Johnson, C. W.	5,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Johnson, S. E.	16,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Jones, L.	26,000	4.2	1.030	13.2
Jones, Harry	4,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Jones, T. P.	2,000	4.8	1.030 1.032	13.9
Jersey Farm	4,000	4.8	1.032 1.031	13.7
Lance, H. D	9,000		1.031	13.9
Lipe, Thos. L	8,000	5.0	$\frac{1.031}{1.032}$	14.3
Lock, G. S	7,000	5.1		$14.0 \\ 14.0$
Latterman, J. W	11,000	5.1	$1.031 \\ 1.032$	$14.0 \\ 14.0$
Lunsford, H. M.	9,000	4.9		
Long Valley	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Lambert, R. F.	6,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Lanning, J. A.	31,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Lance, H. C.	9,000	5.3	1.032	14.5
Ledbetter, R. J.	4,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Ledbetter, C. W	8,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Lance, M.	10,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Lance, W. H	9,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Lance, G. C.	4,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Mallory, J. S	4,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Morgan, S. L	4,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Morgan, C.	7,000	4.7	1.031	13.6

10 BULLETIN OF HEALTH D	EPARTMENT, ASHEV	LLLE,	N. C.	
Morris, C	3,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Moore, P. C	4,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
McCain, T. C		5.3	1.032	14.5
McElrath		4.7	1.031	13.6
Owenby, E. J	5,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Owenby, R		5.0	1.033	14.4
Pressley, W. R	3,000	4.6	1.027	12.4
Patton, W. R	5,000	5.3	1.032	14.5
Pine Top	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Plateau	5,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Riddle, Tom		4.4	1.031	13.2
Runion	15,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Roberts, H. M.	6,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Reeves, L. M	9,000	5.0	1.030	13.7
Smith, E. E	6,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Spring Dairy No. 1	3,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Sluder, L. L.	7,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Shryer, Roy	3,000	4.8	1.032	14.0
Smigh, R. E	11,000	4.7	1.030	13.2
Sluder, T. J	14,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Sparrow, J. D		4.6	1.032	13.7
Shepherd, C. W	19,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Scarborough, W. V		4.4	1.031	13.2
Stradley, J. R	3,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Tilson, O. H	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Walker, W. A	5,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Walker, John	13,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Wilkerson, F. A	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Westerley Dairy	8,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Young, Mrs.	8,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
CAROLINA CRE	EAMERY, Supplied	Ву		
	Racteria	BF	Sn Gr.	T. S.

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Allen, J. A	4,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Aiken, F. M		4.9	1.032	14.0
Aiken, J. P	0 0 0 0	5.1	1.031	14.0
Ashworth, W. C.		4.0	1.032	13.0
Briggs, J. A		4.8	1.032	13.9
Baird, J. O		4.0	1.029	12.2
Briggs, O. W		4.5	1.030	13.1
Baird, T. V		4.0	1.030	12.4
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O.		4.9	1.030	13.5

Brank, W. L	10,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Briggs, A. V.	18,000	4.3	1.032	13.2
Bridges, C. B	18,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Bridges, H. C.	15,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Brown, A.	15,000	4.2	1.031	13.1
Brown, Leet	35,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Brown, Conley	21,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Brown, H.	23,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Brown, C. B	9,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Crook, Troy	7,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Cole, D. F	16,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Calloway, W. D.	9,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Cole, J. A	56,000	5.2	1.031	14.2
Cole, J. A	60,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Cook, J. H	18,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Davis, W. M	10,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Dockery, J. E.	11,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Dalton, J. W.	42,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Fletcher Farm	20,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Freeman, R. W.	13,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Frisbee, W. F.	18,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Gryder, C. B	19,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Gill, W. K	36,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Gillespie, W. K.	16,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Glance, J. M.	8,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Gorman, M.	39,000	5.1	1.032	14.2
Gorman, J.	24,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Hudgins, M. J.	87,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Hunsucker, C. L.	10,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Higgins, L. M.	17,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Juno Dairy	43,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Miller, R. M	14,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Morrison, T. S	18,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Moore, J. L.	19,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Miller, H. G	4,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Mitchell, E. M	30,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Nesbet, S. H	32,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Plemmons, H.	9,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Plemmons, Mrs. L	35,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Reeves, P. V.	6,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Ramsey, D. E.	11,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Ramsey, J. M	9,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Ray, Sam	150,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
* /				

Reynolds, R. M.	6,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Rhodes, G. C.	13,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Roberts, M. E.	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Runyon	35,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Sluder, M. C.	21.000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Stroup, C. L.	29,000	5.2	1.031	14.2
Wishart	16,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Wright, D. G.	3,000	4.5	1.034	14.0
Wagoner, T. W.	93,000	5.0	1.034 1.032	
Wells, C. B.	,	0.0		14.1
Wolla I C	22,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Wells, J. S.	38,000	4.2	1.035	13.9
Wells, P. M.	19,000	3.9	1.029	12.1
Weaver, H. L.	8,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Willino No. 1	69,000	4.0	1.032	12.9.
Wells, Ott	9,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
	3,300		1.001	10.0

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

BULLETIN

- OF THE .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 34 Nov., 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. E F. L. CONDER C. H. BARTLETT Health Officer D. E. Sevier, M. D. Phone, Office, 152 School Physician E. R. Cocke, M. D. Phone. Office, 15 V. D. Clinic A. F. Toole, M. D ... _Phone 1404 City Bacteriologist C. C. Demarce Phone 152 J. G. Sallade, V. S. Phone 152 Milk Inspector V. L. Ashworth ... _Phone 152 Purchasing Agent R. S. Hollingsworth -Phone 2215 Street and Sanitary Departments J. H. Schoepf, Chief_____ __Phone 4237 City Plumber

Ernest Israel__ Phone 44 Plumbing Inspector D. W. Harris_ Phone 676 Water Superintendent J. R. Quinton_ _Phone 44

Health Department
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary..... Phone 152

Nursing Staff

Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152

Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;

Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;

Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;

Rose McFee, Secretary.

White 35,000 **POPULATION** 28,000 Colored 7,000

COLDS

During this season of the year, the afflictions commonly designated as a "cold," becomes prevalent and continues universally throughout the autumn and winter

Colds usually persist in a simple form and, as a rule, result in nothing more serious than a condition which inconveniences the victim, but sometimes proves to be the forerunner of the most serious diseases that afflict mankind.

Colds are produced by taking into the system micro organisms or bacteria, the nature of which is so variable that medical science has not fully determined the cause of the extraordinary prevalence during the fall and winter months. Whether it is true that wet feet or a draft of cold air on the back of the neck will cause a cold, is a question that not all persons are agreed upon. There is perhaps no single condition which produces as wide a variety of disease as the simple cold.

Physicians generally hold to the theory that the specific cause of the malady must be acquired either by contact with persons bearing the germs or in some other manner infecting the system with organisms that have been cast off by infected persons. Non professional individuals will insist that exposure to unfavorable elements will bring on a cold and it must be conceded that individuals whose resistance to infection is low, when subjected suddenly to rapid changes of temperature and drafts become ready victims to respiratory affections.

In most instances, one of the first symptoms of pneumonia is a cold and the same holds true in the majority of cases of tuberculosis, measles, influenza and many other afflictions These facts are known to the layman as well as the medical practitioner, vet most people consider a cold a mild affair and of such minor importance that it does not require any attention or treatment other than those home remedies that were regarded as efficacious in the days of our grandparents. Germs cannot be destroyed in this manner and usually a more serious complication follows, which may prove costly to the victim.

LaGrippe invariably starts with a cold and many other diseases have been diagnosed offhand as colds and neglected until more serious conditions arise when it is found that it is too late to save the patient. A cold may be entirely without aspects to the unprofessional observer, yet at the same time, it may be rapidly undermining the patient's constitution and placing him beyond the aid of medical skill. Any cold is exhausting to the natural strength and resources

of the body.

There is nothing that will bring on the physical exhaustion that a severe cold or siege of coughing will, and it is the physically exhausted body that falls easy prey to the ravages of disease germs which we are daily encountering.

A certain amount of elementary information as to the nature of diseases and their modes of transmission is necessary for persons where public health is concerned before individuals may guard themselves and their families from unnecessary illness.

The first thing that should be impressed upon the public at large is that practically all diseases are communicable in some form or other and that they may manifest themselves in many ways, entirely different from that in which they may be expected to appear. This fact was tellingly brought home in the case of the epidemic of influenza which swept the country only a few years ago, claiming victims by the thousands in all walks of life. Notwithstanding the fact that health officers and physicians were alert for the appearance of the scourge in their localities many cases were wrongly diagnosed from early symptoms and the true nature of the disease was only revealed when it was far beyond control and swept the locality like a mad forest fire.

From every standpoint, a cold should be looked upon with suspicion and every precaution should be taken to isolate the patient until the nature of his malady is determined. Children should be scrupulously guarded from adults who have coughs or colds, because the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases that may not affect an adult, will, in many cases, prove fatal to a child. Parents and school teachers should inform themselves as to the possibilities lying back of a simple cold, and should not

only watch the children under their care, but should strive to impart this knowledge to the children in order that none may remain in ignorance of the possible consequences of a neglected cold.

In the treatment of colds there are several simple conditions that should be borne in mind, namely, that any cough, however superficial, may indicate the initial stages of a serious malady, and the very innocence of slight symptoms often deceives the patient and his friends as to the real nature of his affliction, hence a cold is always serious and should be treated as such, at least until its nature is determined by competent authority.

The limitations of the physical eye preclude the determination of specific disease germs without the aid of the clinical microscope, and even with the aid of this marvelous instrument, the medical man is frequently deceived unless he has made a thorough and careful study of his patient, which is impractical in many

instances.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of November, 1924.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

o to the discount and the D	
Contagious diseases reported:	_
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	-4
Tuberculosis, imported	39
Tuberculosis, imported	
Whooping cough	2
Total number of deaths reported	53
Local	38
	15
Imported	
White	38
Colored	15
Male	24
Wate	29
Female	
Total number of births reported	67
White	50
	17
Colored	_
Male	33
Female	34
T. CHICKLE	

Total number of stillborn reported 10	COMMUNCABLE DISEASES
White4	Diseases quarantined 7
Colored6 Male4	Rooms fumigated48
Male 4 Female 6	VETERINARIAN
Report of City Bacteriologist.	Dairies inspected58
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS	Cattle inspected251
Diphtheria, negative 65	Reactors found2 Permits issued5
Diagnosis & release, positive 3	Indemnity claims submitted 2
Tubercle bacilli, negative 1	
Gonococcus, negative 4	DAIRY INSPECTIONS
Gonococcus, negative 4	Dairy inspections 122
Widal, typhoid, negative 1 Para A & B. negative 1	Wagon inspections 97
Para A & B, negative 1 Vincents spirillum, positive 1	Creamery inspections
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative 3	Bacterial counts 404
	Chemical analysis 305
Total 80	Permits issued9
Analysis or urine 7 Wasserman reaction, negative 20	MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS
positive 13	Animals inspected2323
Bacterial counts of milk 230	Meat condemned1020
Chemical analysis of milk 145	GENERAL INSPECTIONS
Report of Venereal Clinic	Premises inspections 515
New cases admitted:	Toilet inspections358
Male 42	Stable inspections 223
Female12	Special inspections181 Nuisances abated225
Total cases continuing from last	Nuisances abated 225
month: Male 147	PLUMBING INSPECTIONS
Female 73	Permits issued 19
Total cases under treatment during	Inspection of new work 39
month:	Special inspections
month: Male 189	Nuisances abated
Female 85 Total cases discharged:	WATER DEPARTMENT
Total cases discharged:	
Male 51 \ Female 19	Water connections43
Female 19 Number of cases remaining under	Sewer connections 37
treatment at end of month:	STREET CLEANING
Male 138	Trash removed, loads1362
Female 66	Animals removed 551
Number of visits to clinic:	Streets cleaned, miles 240
Male 231	Closets cleaned, cans 300
Female 104	Catch basins cleaned47
Total number of treatments:	INCINERATOR
Male 201 Female 90	Trash burned, loads1232
Number of doses of arsphenamine 85	Animals burned551
Number of Wasserman tests 33	Cinders made, wheelbarrows 813
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

NURSING REPORT FOR MO	NTH O	F NOVI	EMBEI	R, 1924	
Patients District	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from October		5	11	11	38
New Patients	79	79	48	47	253
Total Patients	90	84	59	58	291
Visits:					0.0
Nursing visits Pre natal		9	4 8	11 29	39 65
Nursing visits Post natal Nursing visits Tubercular	40	$\overset{0}{2}$	11	0	14
Nursing visits Miscellaneous	206	148	146	125	625
Nursing visits General welfare	92	94	102	149	437
Total Visits	2/19	253	271	314	1180
Patients Referred to Dispensary	0	5	12	0	17
Patients Referred to Physician		5	6	18	53
Patients Referred to Hospital	0	1	3	1	5
Patients Referred to Baby clinic		5	16	6	33
Patients Referred to V. D. Clinic		0	3	0	3
Patients Referred to Pre natal Clinic Patients Referred to T. & A. Clinic		$rac{1}{2}$	$0 \\ 2$	$\frac{2}{0}$	7
Patients Referred to 1. & A. Chine		$\overset{2}{2}$	0	0	3
School Children Examined		$15\overline{3}$	$10\overset{\circ}{4}$	120	465
School Children Inspected	_ 500	401	1916	538	3355
School Children Vaccinated		20	9	7	41
Follow Up Visits	48	38 111	21 96	21 95	128 375
Telephone Calls	15	111	90	90	919
REPORT OF NU	RSE IN	SPECT	OR		
Cafe Inspections					133
Lunch stand Inspections					11
Bakery Inspections				-	27
Weiner stand Inspections					121
Drug store Inspections					59 5
Grocery store InspectionsCandy kitchen Inspections					18
Market Inspections					12
Comfort stations Inspections					2
Comfort stations Inspections Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections					12
SANITOR	IA SCO			70.77	Comme
Ambler Heights				Method 99	Score 99
The Winyah			97	97	97
St. Josephs			96	97	97
Sunset Heights			96	97	97
Fairview Cottage		:	89	94	92
Roye Cottage			90	92 91	91 91
Sunset Lodge Western Carolina San. Inc			90 84	91 87	86
western Caronna San. Inc			- T		00

Monte Vista Edgewood Cottage 84 Oakland Road	86	88 85 86	85 85 84
Stone Hedge	80	86 85	84 83
	00	00	00

NOTE—Ambler Heights, which is outside the City, is scored by special request.

DRUG STORE SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

Equip	nent	Method	Score
Goode		98	98
Teague	98	98	98
Raysors	96	97	97
Smith	90	95	95
Claverie	94	94	94
Carmichaels	89	92	91
West Asheville Pharmacy	90	90	90
Aiken & Hester	87	90	89
Montford Ave. Drug Co	89	89	89
Cravens	22	88	88
Johnsons	88	88	88
THE OWI	- 88	88	. 88
Merriman Ave. Pharmacy	87	87	87
Walkers		87	87
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	85	85	85
Hollands	88	. 84	85
Finleys	20	81	-
J V W	04	91	81

CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

Eq	quipment	Method	Score
Pack Square	90	90	. 90
Olympia	85	85	85
Mascari	78	76	76
Arakas	70	70	70

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

S. & W. 97 96 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	Equ	ipment	Method	Score
Jordans 98 96 97 Dinty Moores 96 96 96 De Luxe 96 96 96 Moxleys 96 96 96 Putman Grill 95 95 95 The Plaza 90 90 90 New York 90 90 90 Sanitary Cafe 90 90 90 Union News 88 89 89 Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 National 88 88 88	S. & W.	97	97	97
Dinty Moores 96 90	Jordans	98	96	97
De Luxe 96 96 96 Moxleys 96 96 96 Putman Grill 95 95 95 The Plaza 90 90 90 New York 90 90 90 Sanitary Cafe 90 90 90 Union News 88 89 89 Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 National 88 88 88	Dinty Moores	96	96	96
Moxleys 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 90 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 90	De Luxe	96	0.0	
Putman Grill 95 95 95 The Plaza 90 90 90 New York 90 90 90 Sanitary Cafe 90 90 90 Union News 88 89 89 Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 Nitional 88 88 88	Moxleys	96	0.0	00
The Plaza 90 90 90 New York 90 90 90 Sanitary Cafe 90 90 90 Union News 88 89 89 Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 Notional 88 88 88	Putman Grill	95		00
New York 90 90 90 Sanitary Cafe 90 90 90 Union News 88 89 89 Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 Notional 88 88 88	The Plaza	90		00
Sanitary Cafe 90 90 90 Union News 88 89 89 Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 Notional 88 88 88	New York	90	0 0	
Union News 88 89 89 Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 Notional 88 88 88		90		
Clarks 88 88 88 Central 89 88 88 Good Health 88 88 88 Notional 88 88 88	Union News			
Central 89 88 88 88 SN		88	00	
Good Health 88 88 88	Control	88		-
National		89	00	88
National 88 88 88			88	88
	National	88	88	88

Silver Moon	86	86	86
Wallaces		85	86
Glen Rock	88	84	85
Vicks	82	82	82
Presto Lunch	88	78	81
Atlanta Quick	80	80	80
Ideal Dairy	80	80	80
Coles		75	78
Dixie Cafe	78	78	78
D. Gross	78	78	78
Wests Place	76	76	76
Busy Bee	75	75	75
Broadway Hot Dog	70	7.0	70
Manhattan	70	68	69
Mecca Lunch	55	52	53

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equip	ment Method	Score
Chisholm	93 90	92
	90 90	90
	86 88	87
Rheas	86 86	86
	88 80	83
Lovers End	88 80	83
Hawks	85 80	82
Andersons	80 80	80
Pearson	76 76	76
The Gem	75 75	75
	75 75	75
	74 70	72
Atlanta	70 70	70
New Boston	70 70	70
	60 60	60

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Suncrest 1,000	5.0	1.033	13.8
Senyah Farms 1,000	3.9	1.034	13.4
Carolina Creamery (Certified) 2,000	5.2	1.033	14.6
Carolina Creamery (Special) 2,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Biltmore (Certified) 2,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized) 2,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Oak Hill Dairy 2,000	4.6	1.033	13.9

			-	**
Violet Dairy	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
	2,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
	2,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Rhodes Dairy	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
	2,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Sevier Bros.	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
	3,000	4.4	1.032	13.5
Biltmore (Special)	4,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
	4,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
	4,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Nettlewood	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Lake View Dairy	6,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Candler Dairy	6,000	4.6	-1.033	13.9
	7,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Biltmore (Pateurized)1	5,000	4.9	1.034	14.5

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Allen, W. E		5.0	1.033	14.4
Baird, W. L.		4.4	1.032	13.4
Burlison, Mrs. R.	5,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Ball, P. B.	3,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Ballard, T. C.	11,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Ballard, L. G	4.000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Bird, W. T.	5,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Bishop, C. A.		4.4	1.034	13.9
Bird, T. W.	5,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Crowell, Roy	20,000	5.2	1.031	14.2
Corpening, E. O	20,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Cochran, P. G.	6,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Cochran, J. T.	3,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Cedar Cliff	3,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Case, W. P		4.9	1.033	14.3
Conner, E. E.	3,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Cook, D.		5.2	1.033	14.6
Cunningham, B. L	4,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Cushing, C. D.	2,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Carter, R. L	6,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Carter, S. H.	2,000	4.3	1.030	.12.8
Carter Bros.	4,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Carter, Elmer	7,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Crowell, R. C.	4,000	3.7	1.033	12.8
Deer Park	1.000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Dillingham, J. P.	25,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Dillingham, M	20.000	4.3	1.030	12.8
French Broad	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Fullum, G.		4.6	1.034	14.1
Fletcher, R. W	9,000	5.3	1.032	14.5
Greenwood, M. B	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2

Glenn, Geo.	8,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Grover, William	15,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Goman, C. W	2,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Gaston, T. P.	5,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Hensley, C. L.	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Hayes, W. F	2,000	5.1	1.032	14.2
Hayes Bros.	8,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Inanda Dairy	7,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Johnson Farm	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Johnson, C. W.	13,000	4.5	1.033	13.7
Johnson, S. E.	5,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Jones, L.		4.6	1.028	12.7
Jones, Harry		4.4	1.032	13.4
Jones, T. P.		5.0	1.032	14.2
Jersey Farm		5.0	1.032	14.2
Lance, H. D.		4.9	1.032	14.0
Lipe, Thos. L		4.3	1.032	13.3
Lipe, 1110s. Li		4.9	1.033	14.3
Lock, G. S.	16,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Latterman, J. W	6,000	5.0	1.031 1.032	14.2
Lunsford, H. M.		4.7	1.032 1.032	13.8
Long Valley		5.0	1.032 1.032	14.2
Lambert, R. F	2,000		1.032 1.031	13.9
Lanning, J. A	50,000	5.0		13.8
Lance, H. E	2,000	4.7	1.032	
Ledbetter, R. J.	3,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Ledbetter, C. W	8,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Lance, M. Lance, W. H.	12,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Lance, W. H	18,000	4.7	1.033	14.1
Lance, G. C.	3,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Lewis, C. B	1,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Mallory, J. S	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Morgan, S. L.		4.6	1.032	13.7
Morgan, C	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Morris, C	2,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Moore, P. C	3,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
McCain, T. C	. 2,000	5.2	1.033	14.6
Owenby, F. J	. 3,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Owenby, R	2,000	5.7	1.032	15.0
Pressley, W. R.	. 2,000	3.6	1.027	11.2
Patton, W. R	. 2,000	5.6	1.032	14.9
Pine Top	. 1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Plateau	. 1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Riddle, Tom	27,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Roberts, H. M.	7,000	5.2	1.033	14.7
Reeves, L. M	3,000	3.9	1.029	12.1
Smith, E. E		4.3	1.032	13.3
Spring Dairy No. 1		4.5	1.032	13.5
Sluder, L. L.	2 2 2 2	6.0	1.032	13.7
Shryer, Roy		4.9	1.033	14.3
Smith, R. E.		4.5	1.030	13.1
Sluder, T. J.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Sparrow, J. D.		$\tilde{4.6}$	1.031	13.4
Dparrow, 0. D				

Shepherd, C. W. Scarborough, W. V. Stradley, J. R. Tilson, O. H. Walker, W. A. Walker, John Wilkerson, F. A	3,000 3,000 2,000 3,000 3,000	4.0 5.1 4.1 4.3 4.5 4.9	1.031 1.033 1.032 1.032 1.033 1.032	12.7 14.5 13.1 13.3 13.8 14.0
Tilson O H.				
Walker, W. A.	,			
	_ /	4.9		
Wilkerson, F. A.	4,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Wallis, Geo.	4,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Wright, Jim	3,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Westerley Dairy	1,000	. 4.4	1.032	13.4
Young, Mrs.	16,000	5.1	1.032	14.3

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Allen, J. A.		4.3	1.034	13.8
Aiken, F. M.	6,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Aiken, J. P.	2,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Ashworth, W. C.	2,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Briggs, J. A	50,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Baird, J. O	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Briggs, O. W.	40,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Baird, T. V	2,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Bagwell, Mrs. R. O.	6,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Brank, W. L	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Bridges, A. V.	2,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Bridges, C. B.	4,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Bridges, H. C.	6.000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Brown, A.	2.000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Brown, LeetBrown, Conley	4,000	5.3	1.032	14.5
Brown, Conley	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Brown, H.	20,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Brown, C. B.	5,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Crook, Troy	3,000	5.2	1.031	14.2
Cole, D. G		4.4	1.033	13.7
Calloway, W. D.	15,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Cole, J. A		5.1	1.032	14.3
Cole, J. A		5.1	1.032	14.3
Cook, J. H		4.5	1.035	14.3
Davis, W. M	2,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Dockery, J. E.	3,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Dalton, J. W.	4,000	4.4	1.032	13.6
Fletcher Farm	8,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Fremean, R. W.	2,000	5.8	1.031	14.9
Frisbee, W. F.	$\frac{2,000}{4,000}$	4.5	1.033	13.8
Gryder, C. B.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Gill, W. K.	2,000	$\frac{4.9}{4.9}$	1.033	14.3
Gillespie, W. K.	5,000	4.2	1.033	13.5
Glance, J. M.	4,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Gorman, M.	3,000	5.5	1.033 1.034	15.2
Gorman, J.	3,000	4.3	1.034 1.032	13.3
Hudgins, M. J.	6,000	4.1	1.032 1.032	13.1
114481110, M. U	0,000	4.1	1.054	10.1

Hunsucker, C. L.	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Higgins, L. M.	6,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Juno Dairy	6,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Miller, R. M.	5,000	4.9	1.034	13.6
Morrison, T. S.	7,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Moore, J. L.	2,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Miller, H. G	7,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Mitchell, E. M.	9,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Nesbet, S. H	19,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Plemmons, H.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Plemmons, Mrs. L.	20,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Reeves, P. V		4.0	1.033	13.2
Ramsey, D. E.	3,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Ramsey, J. M	14,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Ray, Sam	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Reynolds, R. M	2,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Rhodes, G. C.	4,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Roberts, M. E	4,000	4.5	1.034	14.1
Runyon, C. H.	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Sluder, M. C.	3,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Stroup, C. L.	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Wishart	6,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Austin	2,000	5.4	1.033	14.6
Wagoner, T. W	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Wells, C. B	15,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Wells, J. S	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Wells, P. M.		4.1	1.032	13.1
Weaver, H. L.	4,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Willino No. 1	11,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Wells, Ott	2,000	4,5	1.032	13.5

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.









HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the childfr om diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would erpect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

 I desire to havegiven toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 35

Dec., 1924



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanita-

tion, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT F. L. CONDER

Health Officer
D. E. Sevier, M. D. Phone, Office, 152
School Physician
E. R. Cocke, M. D. Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Toole, M. DPhone 1404
C. C. DemareePhone 152
J. G. Sallade, V. SPhone 152
V. L. AshworthPhone 152
Purchasing Agent
R. S. HollingsworthPhone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments
J. H. Schoepf, ChiefPhone 4237
City Plumber
Ernest IsraelPhone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. Harris Phone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. QuintonPhone 44
Health Department
Miss Man McFon Sometony
Miss Mae McFee, SecretaryPhone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane W Prown D N Com

Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson. R. N.;
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;
Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000 Colored 7,000 35,000

Tuberculosis in Cattle as a Source of Infection to Infants and Children.

The most valuable single food which nature has given us is milk. It is of special importance to the infants and children of our population, who are at an age when they will be made physically fit or unfit for life. To furnish safe milk to this population is, therefore, one of our highest obligations, and one which concerns every member of the community, from the highest to the lowest.

It is impossible to lay too much stress on the value of pure milk. Many disease germs thrive in milk and are carried to the consumer through the digestive tract. One of the most important of these diseases is Tuberculosis.

In 1901, Prof. Robert Koch, the dis-

coverer of the tubercle bacillus, gave it as his opinion that the amount of tuberculosis in human beings due to the bovine germ was so small as to make it unnecessary to take precautions against it. This announcement has been refuted in recent years by our most eminent scientists, namely, Park (Public Health and Hygiene), Schroder (U. S. Experiment Station), Robinonwitch (of Pasteur Institute). Mitchell (of Edinburgh) Fraser (of Edinburgh), Prof. von Behring (of the University of Marburg), Jacobi (of Columbia University) and others, who tell us that bovine bacillus is responsible for tuberculosis in human subjects, especially in children under the age of twelve years. Science has demonstrated three facts that are of supreme importance to the millions of people who live in daily dread of the great white plague. These facts are:

1. That tuberculosis is a preventable disease.

2. That cows milk is one of the common causes of tuberculosis.

3. That the peril of tuberculosis in milk can be absolutely removed by disposing of the diseased animal.

These statements sum up the progress that has been made since Prof. Koch isolated the tubercle bacilli.

Lack of space will not permit reports of the various scientists conducting research work among tubercular children, but one report, selected from that of Fraser (of Edinburgh) will be given. This report is especially interesting, due to the fact that the cases were unselected. "The bovine germ is a very frequent cause of tuberculosis of the glands, bones and joints of children; out of 67 regular clients under 12 years of age. 41 proved to be of bovine origin, 23 human and 3 both. In children under five years of age, 47 cases examined, 32 showed infection from bovine source, 12 from human and 3 both."

It is evident from these results, as

well as from those obtained from numbers of other scientists that the chief danger of infection with the bovine germ is in children, and especilaly those under five years of age. The one link which is needed to complete this chain of evidence is detection of tuberculosis in cattle. Heroic measures have been started in practically every state in the Union, in fact in all parts of the world to eliminate the tuberculous cow. If this end can be accomplished, which is possible, we are assured by our own scientists that at least 25 to 30 per cent of our future generation will be saved from tuberculosis. This will require the active and willing cooperation of the dairymen, milk dealers, the legislators, the health officers, the medical profession, and last but not least, who will be the veterinarian, held responsible for weeding out the diseased animals. If we are in earnest in our warfare and really want to stamp out this dreadful plague, and not merely build great sanitoria and huge hospitals, we must attack the disease at its source and not deal. as we can, with its effects.

The anti-bovine tuberculosis movement established in North Carolina is one worthy to be proud of. Twenty-six counties have finished testing, and all cows found diseased were slaughtered. In twenty-one counties they are doing testing now. This grand old State is leading in Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication work. Let us hope the world will follow us for humanities' sake. When we put a stop to preventable causes of tuberculosis, we will be winning the fight and we will speedily conquer tuberculosis as we have conquered smallpox, typhoid fever and yellow fever.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of December, 1924.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

110101111111111111111111111111111111111	
Contagious diseases reported:	
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	3
Measles	1
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis, imported	30
Total number of deaths reported	68
Local	56
Imported	16
White	49
Colored	19
Male	35
Female	33
Total number of births reported	84
White	61
Colored	23
Male	45
Female	39
Total number of stillborn reported	2
White	2
Colored	0
Male	2
Female	0

Report of City Bacteriologist

MISCROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	
diagnosis & Release, positive	2
Tubercle bacilli, negative	8
Widal, typhoid, negative	2
para a & b, negative	1
Feces, intestinal parasites, negativ	e 3
positive	2
	_
Total	59
	59 16
Analysis of urine	
	16 32
Analysis of urine Wasserman reaction, negative	16 32 31

Analysis of Water	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Collected 1-6-25	Diseases quarantined 10
Received 1-7-25	Rooms fumigated59
Reported1-9-25 Sediment0	
Sediment0	VETERINARIAN
Color0	Dairies inspected62
Turbidity 0	Cattle inspected 202
Odor, cold 0	Reactors found
Alkalinity6.8 Parts Per Million	Suspects3
pH7.0	Permits issued 5
B. coli in 1 c.c 0	DAIRY INSPECTIONS
B. coli in 10 c.c 0	
Total bacterial count per c.c. at	Dairy inspections173 Wagon inspections92
38° C 16	Wagon inspections 92 Bacterial counts 254
Count on lactose litmus agar per	Chemical analysis162
c. c0	Permits issued11
Acid-producing bacteria per c.c 0	
C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director.	MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS
J. W. K., Analyst.	Animals inspected2250
State Laboratory of Hygiene.	Meat condemned1209
Depart of Veneval Clinic	GENERAL INSPECTIONS
Report of Venereal Clinic	Toilet inspections363
New cases admitted:	Stable inspections292
Male43	Special inspections 182
Female26 Total cases continuing from last	Nuisances abated210
month:	PLUMBING INSPECTIONS
Male 138	D '' '
Female 66	Permits issued
Total cases under treatment during	Special inspections 11
month:	Special inspections 11 Nuisances abated 9
Male 181	
Female 92	WATER DEPARTMENT
Total cases discharged: Male 47	Water connections 105
Female 20	Sewer connections 23
Number cases remaining under treat-	
ment at end of month:	STREET CLEANING
Male 134	Trash removed, loads1587
Famale 72	Animals removed516
Number of visits to clinic:	Streets cleaned, miles 240
Male 238	Closets cleaned, cans300 Catch basins cleaned68
Female 123	Catch basins cleaned 68
Total number of treatments: Male 227	INCINERATOR
Female 120	Trash burned, loads1325
Number of doses of arsphenamine 113	Animals burned 516
Number of Wasserman tests 63	Cinders made, wheelbarrows1333

NURSING REPORT FOR MO	NTH C	F DEC	EMBER,	1924	
Patients Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from November	15	12	8	11	46
New Patients	49	54	48	55	206
Total Patients	64	66	56	66	252
Visits:					
Nursing Visits Pre natal		9	4	8	32
Nursing Visits Post natal		24	16	12	70
Nursing Visis Tubercular		4	12	8	31
Nursing Visits Miscellaneous		133	208	199	747
Nursing Visits General Welfare	131	136	106	110	483
Trada Minito	9774	306	346	337	1363
Total Visits	514	900	540	991	1900
Patients Referred to Baby clinic	. 6	1	18	5	30
Patients Referred to Physician		6	24	14	73
Patients Referred to Hospital		1	4	2	8
Patients Referred to V. D. Clinic		0	3	0	3
Patients Referred to Pre natal Clinic	. 0	0	2	3	5
Patients Referred to T. & A. Clinic		0	3	0	4
Patients Referred to Dentist	. 3	0	2	1	6
School Children Examined	. 186	26	35	149	396
School Children Inspected		336	1889	443	3251
Follow Up Visits	. 64	27	32	25	148
School Children Vaccinated	. 6	1	5	8	20
Telephone Calls	. 86	145	100	76	407
REPORT OF NUE	RSE IN	SPECT	OR		
Cafe Inspections					25
School lunch room Inspections					14
Bakery Inspections					52
Weiner stand Inspections					95
Drug store Inspections					29
Grocery store Inspections					29
Market Inspections					23
Comfort station Inspections					8
Candy kitchen Inspections					14
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections					12

DRUG STORE AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goodes	99	98	98
Teagues	98	98	98
Raysors	96	97	97
Smiths	90	95	95
Claveries	94	94	94
Montford Ave	89	89	89
Aiken & Hester	88	90	89
Carmichaels	88	88	88
Johnsons	88	88	88
The Owl	88	88	88
West Asheville Pharmacy	89	88	88
Walkers		87	87
Merriman Ave. Pharmacy	87	87	87
Cravens	88	86 .	85
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	85	85	85
Hollands	88	80	82
Finleys	82	81	81

CANDY KITCHEN AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

Eq	uipment	Method	Score
Pack Square	_ 90	90	90
Olympia		88	87
Mascari	- 78	76	76
Arakas	_ 68	68	68

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

Equ	ipment	Method	Score
S. & W	97	97	97
De Luxe	97	97	97
Dinty Moore's	98	97	97
Jordans	98	96	97
Moxleys	96	97	97
Putman Grill	95	95	95
The Plaza	90	90	90
New York	90	92	91
Good Health	88	89	89
Clarks	88	88	88
Coles	88	88	88

DODDETIN OF HEREIT DESTRUCTION,		2, 211 01	
Central	89	88	88
National	88	88	88
Sanitary Lunch	88	88	88
Union News	.88	88	88
Rheas	86	86	86
Silver Moon	86	86	86
Wallaces	88	85	86
Glen Rock	84	84	84
Atlanta Quick	85	80	81
Ideal Dairy	80	80	80
Vicks	80	80	80
D. Gross	78	78	78
Dixie Cafe	78	78	78
Presto Lunch	78	76	76
Wests Place	76	76	76
Broadway Hot Dog	70	70	70
Busy Bee	70	70	70
Manhattan	70	68	69

COLORED CAFE RATING

Equ	ipment	Method	Score
Chisholm	93	90	92
The Star	92	90	91
Hamiltons	88	88	88
Brownlees	88	80	83
Lovers End	88	80	83
Hawks	85	80	82
Anderson	78	78	78
Virginia Inn	75	75	75
Pearsons	76	76	76
New Boston	70	70	70
The Gem	70	70	70
Lewis	70	70	70
Atlanta	68	66	67
Williams	60	60	60

Points Allowed By Government Score Card-In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	_ 1,000	5.0	1.034	14.6
Biltmore (Certified)	_ 1,000	4.9	1.034	14.5
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)		4.8	1.032	13.9
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	_ 2,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Biltmore (Special	_ 2,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Carolina Creamery (Special)	_ 2,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Candler Dairy	_ 2,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Oak Hill	_ 2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Wilson Farm Dairy	_ 2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Senyah Farms	_ 2,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Oak Grove	_ 2,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Suncrest	_ 3,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Maple Leaf	_ 3,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Nettlewood	_ 3,000	4.6	1.032	13.2
Sevier Bros.	_ 3,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Rhodes Dairy	_ 3,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Violet Dairy	_ 4,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Lake View	_ 4,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Mountain View San. Dairy	_ 4,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Sunset	_ 4,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
New Bridge	_ 4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Middlebrook	_ 4,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Home Farm Dairy	_ 5,000	4.0	1.032	13.0

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied By

Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
2,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
10,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
5,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
4,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
4,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
6,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
3,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
2,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
3,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
1,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
2,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
	2,000 10,000 1,000 5,000 4,000 4,000 2,000 6,000 3,000 2,000 3,000 1,000	10,000 4.5 1,000 4.8 5,000 4.5 4,000 4.7 4,000 4.2 2,000 4.6 6,000 4.5 3,000 4.3 2,000 5.0 3,000 4.5 1,000 4.6	2,000 5.1 1.033 10,000 4.5 1.033 1,000 4.8 1.033 5,000 4.5 1.032 4,000 4.7 1.033 4,000 4.2 1.031 2,000 4.6 1.032 6,000 4.5 1.033 3,000 4.3 1.033 2,000 5.0 1.032 3,000 4.5 1.031 1,000 4.6 1.032

Ceder Cliff	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Case, W. P	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Conner, E. E.	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Cook, D	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Cunningham, B. L.	1,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Cushing, C. D.	1,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Carter, R. L.	3,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Carter, S. H.	4,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Carter Bros.	4,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Carter, Elmer	2,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Crowell, Roy	5,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Deer Park	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Dillingham, J. P.	2,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Dillingham, M	3,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
French Broad	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.9
Fullum, G.	2,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Fletcher, R. W.	2,000	5.1	1.032	14.2
Greenwood, M. B.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Glenn, Geo.	1,000	4.8	1.031	13.9
Grover, William	1,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Gorman, C. W.	1,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Gaston, T. P	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Hendley, C. L.	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Hayes, W. F	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Hayes, Bros.	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Inanda Dairy	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Johnson Farm	1,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Johnson, C. W.	1,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Johnson, S. E.	2,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Jones, L.	1,000	4.8	1.029	13.2
Jones, Harry	5,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Jones, T. P	2,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Jersey Farm	2,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Lance, H. D.	2,000	5.0	1.033	13.8
Lipe, Thos. L	3,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Latterman, J. W	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Lunsford, H. M.	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Long Valley	1,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Lambert, R. F.	1,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Lanning, J. A.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lance, H. E	2,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Ledbetter, R. J.	2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7

Ledbetter, C. W.	1,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Lance, M.		4.6	1.032	13.7
Lance, W. H.		4.5	1.032	13.5
Lance, G. C.		4.6	1.033	13.9
Lewis, C. B.		4.8	1.032	13.9
Mallory, J. S.		4.8	1.033	14.4
Morgan, S. L.		4.5	1.032	13.5
Morgan, C.		4.4	1.033	13.7
Morris, C.	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Moore, P. C.	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
McCain, T. C.		5.0	1.033	14.4
Owenby, E. J.	2,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Owenby, R.	1,000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Pressley, W. R.	2,000	3.8	1.029	12.0
Patton, W. R.	1,000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Pine Top	1,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Plateau	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Riddle, Tom	2,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Roberts, H. M.	1,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Reeves, L. M.		4.2	1.032	13.2
Smith, E. E.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Spring Dairy No. 1		4.6	1.032	13.7
Sluder, L. L.	3,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Shryer, Roy	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Smith, R. E.		4.8	1.032	13.9
Sluder, T. J.		4.6	1.032	13.7
Sparrow, J. D.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Shepherd, C. W.		4.4	1.032	13.4
Scarborough, W. V.		4.6	1.032	13.7
Stradley, J. R.		4.2	1.033	13.4
Tilson, O. H.		4.4	1.033	13.7
Walker, W. A.	1,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Walker, John	8,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Wilkerson, F. A.	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Wallis, Geo.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Wright, Jim		4.4	1.032	13.4
Westerley Dairy	1,000	4.6	1.032	13.9
Young, Mrs.	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0

CAROLINA CREAMERY SUPPLIED BY

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Ashworth Farm	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Allen, J. A.		4.5	1.032	13.6
Aiken, F. M		5.1	1.031	14.0
Aiken, J. P		4.5	1.031	13.3
Ashworth, W. C.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Briggs, J. A		5.2	1.031	13.2
Baird, J. O		4.9	1.033	14.3
Baird, T. V		4.1	1.029	12.3
Brank, W. L.	_ 1,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Bridges, A. V		5.0	1.031	13.9
Bridges, C. B		4.3	1.031	13.1
Bridges, H. C.		4.5	1.033	13.8
Brown, A	_ 5,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Brown, Leet		4.8	1.032	13.9
Brown, Conley	_ 2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Brown, H.		4.3	1.031	13.3
Briggs, Roy	_ 2,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Brown, C. B.		4.5	1.032	13.5
Crook, Troy		4.4	1.032	13.4
Clark, H. W		5.3	1.032	14.5
Cole, D. F		4.4	1.033	13.7
Calloway, W. D.	3,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Cole, J. A	_ 15,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Cole, J. A	_ 10,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Cook, J. H	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Davis, W. M	3,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Dockery, J. E	25,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Dalton, J. W	1,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Erwin, W. A	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Fletcher Farm	1,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Freeman, R. W.	2,000	5.1	1.030	13.8
Frisbee, W. F.		5.3	1.033	14.8
Gryder, C. B	2,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Gill, W. K	1,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Gillespie, W. K.	2,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Glance, J. M.	2,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Gorman, M.	2,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Gorman, J.		4.5	1.032	13.5
Hudgins, M. J.	1,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Hunsucker, G. L.	1,000	4.2	1.032	13.2

Higgins, L. M.	3,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Juno Dairy	, -	4.5	1.032	13.6
Miller, R. M.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Morrison, T. S.		4.8	1.032	13.9
Moore, J. L.		5.0	1.032	14.2
Miller, H. G.		4.1	1.032	13.1
Mitchell, E. M.		4.8	1.030	13.4
Nesbet, S. H.		4.2	1.030	12.7
Plemmons, H.		4.4	1.031	13.2
Plemmons, Mrs. L.		4.5	1.031	13.3
Reeves, P. V.		4.8	1.032	13.9
Ramsey, D. E.	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Ramsey, J. M.		4.5	1.033	13.8
Ray, Sam	3,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Reynolds, R. M	1,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Rhodes, G. C.	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Roberts, M. E.	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Runyon, C. H.	2,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Sluder, M. C.	1,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Stroup, C. L.	3,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Wishart	3,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Austin	4,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Wagoner, T. W.	7,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Wells, C. B	5,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Wells, J. S.	2,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Wells, P. M	15,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Weaver, H. L.	12,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Wells, Ott.	2,000	5.1	1.032	14.3

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxinanti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the childfr om diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would erpect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against dyphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have	given	toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of	f diphth	eria.